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VOL. XII NO. 276— BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Nov	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	13,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..	..	8,092
27th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925 3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
10th ,,	CHINA ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
24th ,,	CHINA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
31st ,,	ALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx ..	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @	..	8,093
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
28th Nov.	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
1925 1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,443
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,966
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,381

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
21st ,, 1925	DONGOLA*	8,083	....
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA

* Omits Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
22nd Nov.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
24th ,,	VIPA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
26th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
26th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
28th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
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Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
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Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengt.en	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
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3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
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		Rs.
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Capital called up	.....	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	.....	44,50,000

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Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
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Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
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Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
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Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	.....	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	.....	23,50,000

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Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
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Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
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Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

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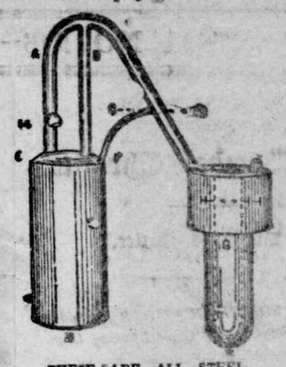

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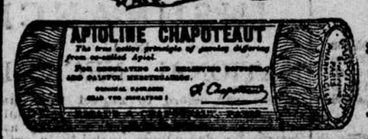

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No. B. 01, P.O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co., Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stable

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS CURE.
LEPROSY
Nodular, Tubercular, Anaesthetic Para of mixed is promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those of fumigation and bath for 45 days' use, at Rs. 15 per set. Postage extra.
Dr. Fernandes, Major M.D., I.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay in examining a patient under treatment says in his report:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery.
LEUCODERMA
or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specific, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra.
Mr. J.L. Proctor, Ripon Road, Bombay "has cured my white patches entirely."
Dr. B. M. MISRA, L.M.S., Police Hospital, Puri:—"I have used your medicines in two cases and found good result."
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
BHAGALPUR AND MIHIJAM.
Telegrams:—Chemists, Bhagalpur.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED Energetic CANVASSERS to canvass work for a large Printing Press. Apply Box No. 209, c/o The "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A 2ND-CLASS ENGINEER for Ginning and Press Factory. Apply personally to Messrs. ALLADINBHOY SOMJEE, at Satna Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, before 9-30 a.m.
A R391

WANTED—A Competent and experienced CARDER SPINNER. Good pay to suitable man. Applications treated confidentially. Apply: BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A 22066

WANTED—Qualified MIDWIFE for Charitable Institution. Pay Rs. 75 with free furnished quarters. Apply with testimonials stating age nationality to the undersigned. YEBBHOY SALEHBHOY, L. M. & S., Surat.
A R393

WANTED—Experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERS Apply or see personally with copies of testimonials and lowest salary required, to CHAGGANLAL PITAMBERDAS PAREKH near Kabutar Khana, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
A R. 876.

GUJRATI BANIA CLERK, strong in English correspondence and accounts, honest and hardworking; one able to give security in money preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 389, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 388

SALARY Rs. 100—260 per month in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by post. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. RAWALPINDI.
A S

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of a Supervisor of Municipal Urdu Boys' Schools from candidates preferably graduates, who must be Muslims and must have Urdu as their Mother tongue. Applicants must state age, province of domicile, University qualifications, actual experience as teachers, and send copies of certificates, which will not be returned. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. The monthly pay and grade of the post, which is pensionable under Municipal rules is Rs. 125—15—230. Applications must reach the Chairman, School Board, Karachi Municipality, before 15-12-24.
A22115

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A well and long-experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON is open for ENGAGEMENT for a nominal remuneration, willing to go overseas. Write to Box No. 392 Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'
B R397

A qualified and experienced Indian Civil Engineer, late of P.W.D., seeks EMPLOYMENT. Highest references and best testimonials. Can also take up private work of preparing plans, estimates and designs and supervision of buildings, etc., in Bombay or mofussil. Apply Box No. 388, Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

A Big GROUND FLOOR GODOWN in Bank Street Cross Lane, at a reduced rent. Apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Office 'Phone No. 22162.
C R378

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R302

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R173

WELL-ventilated and accommodated block rooms and Godowns, in Gordhan Building, No. 2, near West End Cinema, behind Girgaum Police Court. Apply GOKULDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
C R396

TO LET—Large and small bunglows on Malabar Hill with outhouses and garages complete with electric installation upto date sanitary fittings, free westerly breeze and commanding sea view. Apply Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Hornby Road, Oriental Building, Office Phone No. 22162, Residence 41530.
C R301

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A BUILDING in Princess Street or Kalbadevi. Apply to Messrs. KORA & BHATT 70 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
G R. 395

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—SLEEPING or WORKING PARTNER to join a sound and lucrative business. Yearly net profits guaranteed to amount to Rs. 3,000 and increasing annually. Only an educated person, resident of Bombay and able to invest Rs. 1,000—1,500 need apply. Parsee or Gujrati preferred. Write to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R389

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A fair BRAHMIN BRIDE of any community for a noble decent youth of good means. Moderate dowry. Apply Box No. 591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R394

PERSONAL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS.

WE have pleasure to anncunce that we have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency for the INDIAN BOBBIN CO., LTD., Bareilly, Proprietors of Government Bobbin Mill, Saw Mill, and Turnery. For detailed particulars and full information please apply to:—Messrs. VISRAM BROS., 2, Rampart Row, Bombay.
P22111

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FACTORIES AND MILLS.

WE have pleasure to announce that we have been appointed SOLE REPRESENTATIVES for Messrs. VILLIERS, LTD., Calcutta, Colliery Owners. For detailed particulars and full information please apply to: Messrs. VISRAM BROS., 2, Rampart Row, Bombay.
P22112

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New. Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 285 nett. any size. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 309 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 135, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 160	275
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible	240
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
N W

TYPEWRITER—Corona latest Rs. 207, Remington 7, Rs. 65, Monarch Rs. 95, Oliver 3 Rs. 65, 5, 105, 9 Rs. 145, Remington Visible 10 and 11, 125 and Rs. 135, Remington No. 9 Gujarati or Marathi Rs. 145, Remington 10 Factory Rebuilt very cheap.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO.,
Century Building,
381, Hornby Road, above Bombay Perfumery Mart, Fort, Bombay.
N

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—MACHINERY immediate 22 National, 8 Hornsby Engines, 10 feet, Heavy Lathe, Cameron Donkey, 24-30-42 Saw Benches, Tests Furnace, etc. M. H. DINSHAW AND CO., Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—500 BLANKETS! BLANKETS 500—For immediate Clearance, one lot of 500 woollen Blankets just manufactured by a well-known Indian Woollen Mill, suitable for servants, Policemen, hospitals and sepoys' use. Price Rs. 3/15/0 each. Apply sharp. Size 84" by 54" A.M. HAJEE, Yusuff Sait and Sons, 55, Chick Pet, Bangalore City.
T 22121

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

BUICK five seater, fully equipped, recently overhauled and in good running order. Owner leaving Bombay. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 587 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 22094

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal omissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Re. 1. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the undersigned has filed a suit in the Court of the District Judge of Bellary against A. Pitchaiya Naidu, Proprietor of the Mica Mining Company of Mysore, Bangalore and Bellary for specific performance of an agreement to sub-lease the property known as the Tumbaraguddi Manganese Mine, situated near Kanivihalli Railway Station, Bellary District. Any person or firm dealing in regard to the said property will do so at his risk and subject to the result of the said suit.

K. KOTI REDDI,
Member of the Madras Legislative Council, Cuddapah.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 6-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS, CALCUTTA.

AN EXHIBITION of PICTURES will be held in connection with the above Society in Calcutta, during Christmas Week. Prospectus on application to the undermentioned.

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Government School of Art,
28, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
22113

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the BOMBAY SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY, LIMITED, is REMOVED to first floor, Victoria Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.

HONORARY SECRETARY.
R386

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip for 100 shares numbering 10530 1/400 of the Samla and Kendra Collieries, Ltd., registered in the name of Babu Jatindra Nath Bose, has been LOST or STOLEN, and that application for the issue of duplicate scrip in respect thereof will be made to the MANAGING AGENTS, Messrs. MARTIN & CO., Calcutta, to whom any objection to the contrary should be made within a month of the date hereof. The public are cautioned against dealing in any way in these shares.
22114

NOTICE

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

THE marketing in Western India of lubricating oils and greases, and other products of The Texas Company U. S. A., now carried on in Bombay by a Branch Office of the Company will, with effect from 1st December 1924, be transferred to an agency represented by Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., of 5, Bank Street, Bombay, whose large force of competent engineers will ensure the Company's customers present and prospective continuity of efficient and close attention to their lubricating requirements.

It is requested that all orders and communications from 1st December, 1924, be addressed to Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., but all payments for supplies to the end of November, 1924, and communications relative thereto, should be addressed to the undersigned to 31st December, 1924.

G. K. MAGILL,
General Manager for India,
THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Sorab Mansion, Murzban Road.
Bombay, 18th November, 1924.
22097

NOTICE
MADRAS RACES 1924-25.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are remained that

(1) Entries for the First Extra Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1924.
(2) Final Entries for the First Meeting and First Entries for the Second Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, 1st December, 1924.
(3) Final Entries for the Second Meeting will close at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, 15th December, 1924.

For Prospectus please apply to the Secretary.

H. A. HILDEBRAND, Major.
Secretary, Madras Race Club.
Saidapet P. O., Madras.
Telegrams 'RACECLUB,' Madras.
22032

TENDERS.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the items of reinforced cement concrete work of the new Vegetable Market to be constructed at Ahmedabad. Copies of tender forms can be had from the Municipal Engineer on payment of Rs. 5. Each tender must be accompanied by 1 per cent. earnest money. The successful tenderer will have to deposit additional 4 per cent. of the estimated cost. Tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 6th December, 1924.

(Sd.) I. B. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
12-11-1924.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT of INDIA

POST OFFICE

CASH CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10 for Rs. 7-8-0

AFTER FIVE YEARS

A RETURN OF 6 PER CENT COMPOUND INTEREST

FREE of INCOME-TAX

REPAYABLE IN CASH WHEN DESIRED WITH INTEREST AFTER ONE YEAR

At gradually increasing rates from 4½ per cent.

Maximum holding 10,000 Rupees.

GET the CASH CERTIFICATE HABIT

and set aside a regular sum every month.

Particulars obtainable at any Post Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3443 of 1924.

EBRAHIM ABDULALI HAVELIWALA ..... Plaintiff.
vs
MAHOMEDHUSEIN ABDULALI HAVELIWALA and Others ... Defendants.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our respective clients Mr EBRAHIM ABDULALI HAVELIWALA and Mr. SHARAFALLI ABDULALI HAVELIWALA, who are appointed joint Receivers of the estate of Abdulali Karimbhai Haveliwala deceased by an order dated 13th day of October, 1924, made by this Hon'ble Court in the above suit have not been able to find out the title deeds relating to the property situate at Dhaboo Street, more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written belonging to the above deceased notwithstanding the fact that they have made a deligent search to find out the same our clients have reason to believe that the said title deeds have either been MISPLACED or LOST. The public are therefore hereby warned against dealing with the said title deeds notwithstanding this if any one, deals with the said title deeds he will do so at his risk.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Baba Dhabu Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2697, New No. 9824, Old Survey No. 1443 and New Survey No. 4601 and Cadastral Survey No. 3603 of Buleshwar division and assessed by the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 6860 and Street No. 51, 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the North by the houses of Rajbhoy Sullemanji and on or towards the South by the house of Salebhai Hijitulla.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1924.

R. A. DESAI,
For Messrs Khandvala and Chhotalal.
Attorneys for Ebrahim Abdulalli Haveliwala.
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DABHOLKER AND JESHTARAM,
Attorneys for Sharafally Abdulalli Haveliwala.
80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

SALE OF LEASEHOLD LAND AND METAL SHEET FACTORY OF MESSRS. ALIMA HOMED JIVABHAI, SITUATE AT SITA FALWADY AT MAZAGAON.

THE undersigned (Trustees of the Composition Deed, dated 16th July, 1924, and made between the partners of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai, the undersigned and the diverse creditors of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai) are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase of leasehold land, measuring 25,000 square feet and the factory erected thereon and the machinery, tools, implements, appliances, etc., in the said factory known as the Metal Factory of Messrs. Alimahomed Jivabhai, situate at Sitaraiwady at Mazagaon, without the Fort.

The Machinery in the Metal Factory is in complete working order. It has the capacity to punch and polish approximately 150 Maunds of Copper, Brass or Aluminium vessels per day.

The Factory and the Machinery can be seen by previous appointment made with the undersigned.

The list of Machinery and conditions on which the leasehold land building thereon and the Machinery tools punches, etc., are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Khoja Misbahbai Nathoo, Hanuman Building, Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, without the Fort, any week day, between the hours of 12-30 to 4-30 p.m.

No pledge is given to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders are to be delivered at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors, Mint Street, Fort, with the sum of Rs. 5,000 and should be delivered with Rs. 5,000 not later than 2 p.m. on the 10th day of December 1924. The person whose tender shall be accepted will have to pay the price less Rs. 5,000 deposited with the tender and complete the sale within a month from the date of the acceptance of the tender. The person whose tender shall be accepted shall be deemed to have seen and accepted the conditions subject to which the leasehold land, the building thereon and the Machinery and plant are sold.

Bombay, dated the 21st November 1924.

(Sd.) HABIB [illegible]
for self and Co.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4721 of 1923.

GORDHANDAS MORARJI and Another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

VISHRAM GOCUL and another ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date 30th day of June, 1924, and Judges Orders dated 15th August, 1924, and 23rd September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Malad on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1924, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, situate at Kasba Malad in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, together with all buildings and structures standing thereon and bounded, on or towards the East by a Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of Abdul Hamid Habibbhay and on or towards the North by the property of Marwari Padliprasad Alloliprasad which piece of land bears no entry or survey numbers and which premises are comprised in the mortgage dated 6th October, 1921, and further charge dated 16th December, 1922, mentioned in the Plaint in Suit No. 4721 of 1923 filed in Bombay High Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 33, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

20863

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "West Ville" Central Road Cuffe Parade Colaba very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass crockery, and platedware sideboard with mirrors, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters and teapoys wall and table clocks, Electric light fans, rich carpets, Chesterfield suites, cabinets, ornaments, one sweet tone iron frame Cottage piano by Marks, iron cots almyrahs, Godrej and Milner's safe [illegible] English C. spring Parambulator, E. ceiling fan enamelled bath tub, cupboards, chest of drawers dressing and washhand tables cloth and gown presses, silver cabinets, ice box, gramophone, reclining sofas hatstands filter meat safes etc., etc.

The property of E. G. Whittick, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BRIGHT IRON STIRRUPS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—

4 cases about 144 doz. pairs Bright Iron Stirrupps.

By order of the office concerned.

1 case 150 Doz Pocket knives.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred gig.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 English built light brougham by Thrupp and Maberley rubber tyred 4 seated.
1 grey country-bred horse, very hard-working, fast trotting, 14-2 hands, about 8 years.
1 brown English leather single harness.
1 waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 lot Motor Lamps.
1 Benz motor car, 4 cylinder, 7 seater, 20 h.p., in perfect running order.
One 15-20 H.P. Mercides Motor Car, four cylinder, seven seater, in running order.
One 25-27 H.P. "Dehauny Bell Ville" Motor Car, four cylinder, seven seater, in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

IMPORTANT SALE OF 13 BORAS AND 1 JOTA OF FINE COTTON (ARRIVED FROM MOMBASA UNDER).

By order of Shah Chhotalal Vadilal on account and at the risk of Messrs Ratanbai Bros. Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction this day the 22nd November, 1924, at 3 p.m. at Colaba Wady Press at Colaba.

1 Boras Fine Cotton marked H. A. K. Abas Bunder, per s. s. "Barpeta."

1 Boras Fine Cotton marked A.M.B. arrived per s.s. "Barpeta."

10 per cent of 25 per cent will be required at time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 33, Hummum Street, Fort,
below Morbi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 C/S. ALLUMINIUM TOOTH BRUSHES, CUPS, SOAP CUPS, PERFORATED PLATE, VEGETABLE DISHES, ETC.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will on THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd November, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their above address by order of Messrs. Pakhade Bros. and on account and risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. A. Alimahomed and Co., of Kansara Chawl Kalbadevi the following:—

1 C/s. Cout. 2½ gross tooth brushes cups W/cover No. 296.

1 C/s. Cout. 5 gross No. 198 soap cups (wall) perforated plate.

1 C/s. Cout. 10 gross No. 197 soap cups wall perforated plate.

1 C/s. Cout. 5 gross No. 199 soap cups as above.

1 C/s. Cout. 2½ gross No. 200 soap cups perforated plate cover W/knob.

1 C/s. Cout. 2½ gross No. 200 soap cups as above.

1 C/s. Cout. 128 3 lbs. Vegetable dishes No. 128 equally assorted 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 cm.

1 C/s. Cout. 128, 3 lbs. Vegetable dishes No. 128 assorted as above

The property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street,
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT MATARPAKHADY, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Bai Pirojbai, widow of Jamshedji Nanabhai Guzder and Shirinbai, wife of Maneckji Bhimjibhai Patel, the two of the administratrices of the estate of Bai Maneckbai, widow of Byramji Nanabhai Banaji, deceased and also under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for Messrs. Framroze Maneckji Daji Ghandhy and Cowasji Hormusji Daji Ghandhy, the remaining two administrators of the estate of Bai Maneckbai widow of Byramji Nanabhai Banaji, deceased Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, the immoveable property hereunder described belonging to the estate of the deceased at the premises at No. 39, Matarpakhady Mazagaon to-day SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matarpakhady, Mazagaon, formerly in the Sub-District of Mandvi but now of Bombay, on the Western side of the Road, leading to the late Gunpowder Works, containing by admeasurement, 396 square yards or thereabouts including half the area of the adjoining passages and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 5919, Street No. 39 and bearing New Survey No.—and Cadastral Survey No. 335 of Mazagaon Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the house of Antonio Sarao and partly by the house of S. Perreira on or towards the West by the house of J. A. Baptista, on or towards the North by the house of E. L. Vallidares and on or towards the South by public passage, vacant possession will be given to the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee at their office in Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort or to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert at Church Gate Street Fort or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE ELECTRIC CAR.

On TUESDAY the 25th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119 Medows Street Fort by order of the Liquidator, Transit Engineering Co., Ltd. (in liquidation).

One Electric Car (five seater) Sedan.

MEHTA & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 25152

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER LATEST TYPES, ENGLISH INLAID ARTISTIC DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE JACOBIAN BEDROOM SUITE BY JOHN ROBERTS AND OTHERS WELL-KNOWN MAKES, VERY RICH GLASS WAGEWOOD FANCY TEA SET, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, ORNAMENTS, GENT. CYCLE, PRISMATIC BINOCULAR, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.), at Janantry Terrace, opp. West View, Wodehouse Road, near Station, Colaba, very valuable made to order, household furniture by Roberts, consisting of sliding, dining table, fancy arm chairs, Jacobian full sized mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon English inlaid drawing room cabinets, and silver show cases, silk tapestry, lined drawing room and Chesterfield suites, office and roll top tables, Jacobian large handsome inlaid library book case, fancy teapoys, electric fan and lamps (solid Jacobian mirror and panelled almyrahs, dressing and washing tables to match solid iron beds, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, hat and foot stands, lady's low chairs, meat safe, cupboards, rich gall crockery, platedware, ornaments, gent's cycle, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

VALUABLE made to order highly polished household furniturrt by known makers, fancy drawing room cabinets, large glass door book case, fancy golden inlaid bed room suite, glass, crockery, platedware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gilbert Building, behind Orient Club, 2nd Babulnath Cross Road, Chowpatty, valuable artistic household furniture by known makers, such as dining table chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, Chesterfield suite, fancy drawing room cabinet, silver show cose, office table, silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite, typewriter, music, teapoys golden inlaid mirror and panelled zundah almyrah, drtssing and washing tables, to match, solid iron beds, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers hat and boot stands, low chairs, meat safe cupboard glass, crockery, platedware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 4TH MUZAWAR PAKHADY LANE MAGAON WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Rajaji Lakamaji and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Rajaram Narayan Warekar the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 4th July 1923 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Saturday the 22nd November 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with he messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 4th Muzawarpakhady Lane Mazagaon in the registration sub-district of Bombay Containing by admeasurement 78 sq. yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revnue under old No. 63 New Nos. 11388-11389 Old Survey No. 277 New Survey No. 3384-3385 and Cadestral Survey No. 242 of the Mazagaon Division and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 5478 (1-2) and Street No. 16-1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by a public Lane and partly by the property formerly of the Mortgagor and now of Jaffer Peermahomed on or towards the West by the property of Narayan Bhikar Koli on or towards the North by the said 4th Muzavar Pakhady Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Vithoba Sinna Koli and now occupied by the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Pathare and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at 28 Tamarind Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

RAWLPLUGS.

For every kind of wall fixtures light or heavy use Rawlplugs. They save the wolls—Save time—and Save money. Absolutely firm fixing insured.

Extensively used throughout India by electricians, plumbers, building contractors, etc.

Write for full particulars to Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency including Sindh and Punjab.

H. I. DIXON AND CO. LTD.
17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegrams:—NOXID.
Telephone:—No. 20786

AMUSEMENTS.

Owing To Public Demand
IMPERIAL
Continues again
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
The Super Social picture
"MANORAMA"
Kohinoor's Jewel production.
Daily four shows at:—
6 7, 9, & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Saturday & Sunday & Amas day at 3-0 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
To-morrow at 6 p. m.
"THE WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS"

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

To-day at 6-30 p. m.
To-morrow at 10 p. m.
"SACRED & PROFANE LOVE"
featuring
ELSIE FERGUSSON.

EMPIRE CINEMA

To-day and To-morrow
at 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
CHARLES RAY
in
"A TAILOR-MADE-MAN"

EMPRESS CINEMA

To-day and To-morrow
at 3; 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"MORAN OF THE LADY LITTY"
Featuring
DOROTHY DALTON

RIPON THEATRE

(Corner Grant Road)
The Great Stage Success of 1924
"AFLATOON"
By-Mr. P. J. MARZBAN, M.A.
One of the most remarkable dramatic productions of this well-known Play-wright staged by the distinguished
ZOROASTRIAN DRAMATIC CLUB
SUNDAY, 23rd November
at 3-30 (p m.) S. T.
Orchestra Rs. 3-6; Dress Circle Rs. 2-4; Second Class Rs. 2-4; Third Class Re. 1-2; Fourth Class Ans. 9.
RIPON THEATRE

CHANGE IN PROGRAMME.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKAWAR OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
Will commence performing their plays on 29th and 30th November, 1924, instead of 22nd and 23rd November 1924, as previously advertised.
AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House
Corner—Grant Road,—Bombay.
MANAPMAN
On Saturday the 29th of November 1924 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.).
EKACHA-PYALA
On Sunday the 30th of November 1924 at 3 p. m. (S T.).
Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)
Manager.

MADELEINE

presents
SANSONIA
in
The Historic Master-piece
"BRIDGE of SIGHS"
FINAL EPISODE—CHAPTER IV
A Happy End of a Powerful Dramatic Story vibrating with
HISTORY, ROMANCE, LOVE, HATE & REVENGE.
Also a Screeming Two-reel comedy.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY
SPECIAL MORNING SHOW
10 O'Clock
when the last week's 3rd Instalment—3rd Chapter of this Historic Master-piece
"BRIDGE OF SIGHS"
will be repeated.
Special separate arrangements for LADIES & FAMILIES

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
4 Shows 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10.
Popular Prices (Including Tax)
First Class Orchestra.
Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House
CINÉ MADELEINE
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, and 10.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
"THE CRADLE OF THE WORLD"
PARTS SEVEN AND EIGHT.
The concluding instalments of this remarkable travel film. A pictorial record of more educative value than a world of books. Further thrills experienced by the explorers in their homeward trek Northwards.
RUTH ROLAND IN
"RUTH OF THE RANGE"
EPISODES ELEVEN AND TWELVE.
THE DESERT OF DEATH—AND—THE VITAL TEST
More action—More suspense and plenty of thrills. Ruth and Burton brave further dangers to achieve their cherished desire. Realistic Desert Scenes and a miraculous escape from death at the hand of a poisonous reptile.
PATHE GAZETTE NOON WHISTLE
(Stan Laurel Comedy)
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8 and As. 4 (Including Tax.)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. & 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

WEST-END

A charming Romance of a war-made millionaire and Social barriers—the story of a democratic Society girl who defies the conventional snobbishness of her aristocratic environments!
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A WILLIAM FOX SUPERB PRODUCTION
"WITHOUT FEAR"
(5 Reels)
Here is a Drama of Aristocrats, Social Rotters, Snobs, Society Grandees, and real men.
The man in this Romance remains Democratic despite his millions. He sternly declines to develop into an aristocrat.
In this picture Aristocracy fights Democracy; but Democracy has both money and brains, and not only wins, but Aristocracy is forced to bend at the knee. It is really the money mart and the marriage mart in deadly conflict.
The man, who had a million dollars, yet was one of the "people." Come and see him with
PEARL WHITE
who is ever the most wonderful beauty-Queen of the Screen without a rival
"WITHOUT FEAR"
The Programme iucludes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS
and a Screaming
WILLIAM FOX COMEDY
"Straight from the Farm" featuring Al St. John.
To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

EVERY ONE

YOUNG or OLD
FROM 5—TO—50
knows this traditional story which will be screened
From To-day——This Week
CHANDAN MALAYAGIRI
CHANDAN-MALAYAGIRI
AT
Cinema
MAJESTIC
Girgaum.
This show a real Family show.
Rates & Times as usual.

GLOBE CINEMA. Sandhurst Road.

5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30
3rd WEEK.
Episodes 7; 8 and 9 with entirely New thrills and suspense.
"The Fighting Skipper"
"The Fighting Skipper"
Starring
PEGGY O'DAY, JACK PERRIN
and
FRANCIS FORD
FRANCIS FORD
More excitements
More laughs
Thrills every second
Suspense every minute
DON'T MISS
Also 2 reels Fox Comedy
"THE CITY CHAP"
featuring
AL ST. JOHN.
POPULAR PRICES.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 656.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 686.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 676.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 161¼.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 292.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.62-7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 88.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.00.
London—Brussels Frcs. 26.00.
London—Rome Liras 107.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.
Exchange market closed firm with sellers for ready T T on London at 1s. 6-1/32d

London, Nov. 20.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 firm.
Bar Gold 77 9 8 steady.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33 3/8.

London, Nov. 20.

Rentes 3 per cent. 49 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33 3/8.
Bar Silver Spot 33 3 8 dull.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Absence of demands America was inclined to sell: dull.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 20.

Stockholm	17.26
Christiania	31.21
Amsterdam	11.51
Switzerland	24.00
Belgium yesterdays	96.13
Athens yesterdays	239.50
Prague	134.62
19th Cuban Sugar Feb/Mar	15/9

London, Nov. 20.

Exchange on London in Paris 88.12.
Exchange on London in Germany 19.445,000 M.
Exchange on London in Italy 106.86.

New York, Nov. 20.

Demand Bills 4.6275

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Nov 21. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 10/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	292
Hongkong Dollars	161 1/2
Shanghai	224
Japan	111
Singapore	158 1/4

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Ready and Forward.

Bank's selling ready T T 1/6.
Bank's buying ready T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T December 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying T T December 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling T T January 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying T T January 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling T T February 1/6.
Bank's buying T T February 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 15/16.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	20 3/4

Bombay, Nov. 21.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Three months 3-15/16 per cent.
Six months 4-5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 2 per cent nominal.
Three months 4 per cent nominal.
Six months 5 to 5½ per cent.
Tone of money market.
Short money easy.
Long money steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs 14/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/5/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/5/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/5/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 75.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 75/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 75/5.

London, Nov. 20.

Bar gold ready s. 89-8.
Silver ready d. 33-6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
3½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Nov. 20.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960-90 £90 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 15/16 —1/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 108 1/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £115 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 58 1/8 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/4 —1/8
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 1/2 unchanged

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 20.

Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway declared interim dividend of 6 per cent, together with a bonus of 1 per cent.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1467/8, India 74/8, Central Bank 23 and Eastern Bank 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. AAdvance 420, Apollo 18, Bombay Cotton 540, Bombay Dyeing a/3/12, Bradbury 525, Century 420, Cent. India 515, Colaba Land 160, Coorla 160, Crescent 240, Currun 400, Dawn 630, Edw. Sassoon 183/12, Fazulbhoy 87/8, Finlay 765, Globe 60, Gokak 98/12xd, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Malwa 410, Jamshed Mfg. 120, Kastoorchand 157/8, Khatao 180, Kohinoor 1200, Luxmi Cotton 4600, Madhowji 382/8, Mathuradas 230, M. Petit 2600, Meyer Sassoon 122/8, Morarji 2700, New Great 415/12, New City 302/8, Pabani 352/8, Pearls 562/8, Phoenix 525, Simplex 255, Swan 1012/8, Swadeshi 625, Tata Mill 187/8 and Vishnu Cotton 160.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 181/4, B. Burma 302/8, B. Burma N. 1. 65, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/10, Bombay Tramway 87/8, Bombay Steam 76/8, Bundi Cement 8/12, Katni Ord. 60, Katni Defd. 160, New India Insur. 13, Shivrajpur 46/12, Tata Iron Ord. 8/4, Tata Iron Defd. 30/10, Tata Hydro 700 and Scindia Steam 7/2.

London, Nov. 20.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £20 7/8.
National Bank £45 1/2.
P. & O. Bank £10 3/4.
Eastern Bank £5 3/4.

London, Nov. 20.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion £125,500,000 no change.
Public Deposits £19,000,000 Inc £100,000.
Other Deposits £107,100,000 Inc. £1,600,000
Government Securities £41,800,000 Inc. £900,000.
Other Securities £76,000,000 Ins. £3,200,000.
Notes and Gold £26,000,000 Inc £600,000.
The Bank Reserve is 20 per cent of the Liabilities.

Silver forward d. 33-10.
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. China doing nothing, but more inclined to sell than to buy.

GOLD.

Bombay, November 21.

Ready:—22-6—0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	22-6-6	22-6-6	22 5 0	22-5 6
Posh	22-6-0	22-6-0	22 4-6	22-5-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 0-5-6
Posh 0-10 6
Tone—Market Week or Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, November 21.

Ready:—75 2 0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p m
Magsar	75-6-0		75 2-0	75-3-0
Posh	75-10-0		75 6 0	75 6-0

Teji Mandi.
Magsar 1-6 0
Posh 1-14 0
Tone—Market Dull.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Nov. 20.

Market was very quite during the week with a dropping tendency India and China have shown little interest and the Continent was only a small buyer. There are increased stocks from New York in London although Messrs. Mocatta do not look for much further fall at present, tendency is little uncertain, and unless market gets further support from India and China, Messrs Mocatta do not see any prospect of much improvement in price.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 21.

A further drop of 6 to 17 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market decined on some long liquidation and hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 16 to 23 points down. The market eased on hedge and straddle selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 20th instant as follows:—

"Market dull some December liquidation."

The American markets of late move within a narrow range and there is nothing of importance to report excepting that the Bureau Report is going to be published there to-day which is awaited with keen interest.

As regards the local position, although the parity between our market and New York has of late improved we are of the opinion that local prices are still on the high side and that the difference is likely to widen when arrivals come into our market more freely. Our opinion remains unchanged and we continue to look for lower prices.

In sympathy with a further decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 46-½ i.e. Re 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate to F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Exporters, Bazar operators and Commission Houses were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 473. Around late level Shroffs and brokers sold which caused a set-back and the prices gave way to Rs. 469½, but again improved to Rs. 472 on Japanese Houses buying, and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 470½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 471¼ and declining to Rs. 468½ on selling by Commission Houses and Marwari Shroffs closed at Rs. 469 at 6 30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 453 and going up to Rs. 454½ on general buying declined to Rs. 450¼ on prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses selling. On buying by Exporting Houses the market recovered to Rs. 452 which was the rate quoted at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 446 and improving to Rs. 448 declined to Rs. 444 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 446 F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 406.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was fairly good. About 2000 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, at 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, November 21.

Fully Good Broach April/May	469
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	404
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	450 1/
" March	443

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay November, 21.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	490	470
M. G. Oomra No. 4	515	500

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, November 21.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	472
" " Bengal	Dec./January	404
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	452
" "	March	446

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

New York Market 20th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.08	Dec.		23.90—18	23 96	—12
24.30	Jan	24.10—20	24.11—19	24.20	—10
24.68	Mar			24.52	—16
24 95	May.			24.78	—17
24 81	Jul			24.75	—06

New York spot on 19th Nov. 24.35 —.15; New Orleans 24.40 —.10.

Telegraphic market advices:—Some hedge selling and long liquidation followed by some new buying. Small market.

January highest 24.25 (2-29 p.m.), lowest 24.03 (10-12 a.m.) range .22 points.

Liverpool Market 20th Nov. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a m	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.53	Jan.	13.38—15	13.42—11	13 31	—22
13 60	Mar.	13.40—20	13.47—13	13.37	—23
13.64	May.			13.41	—23
13 54	July.			13.33	—21
12.94	Oct.			12.78	—16
Egyptian					
24.40	Nov.			24.10	—30
23 10	Jan.			22 75	—35

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales figures on Wednesday last estimated at 225,000.

(2) Hedge selling and straddle selling. American cross rate 4.62 3/4. Crop estimates: Nordon 13,300,000: Commercial Appeal 12,995,000; New York Members 13,000,000.

Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Expect, if all cotton gathered West Texas, final ginnings Texas 4,500,000."

Bureau Report:—A further Bureau Report will be issued to-day (Friday) at 11 a. m. New York time, estimating the condition of the American cotton as on 15th November, and also giving indicated yield.

A ginning Report will also be issued showing the number of bales ginned upto 13th November.

The Liverpool market will remain open to-day (Friday) until 4-30 p.m.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

January	13.31	—.22
March	13.37	—.22
May	13 41	—.23
July	12.33	—.21

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard 3.72 small business.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 25.80d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	24.14
March	24.48
May	24.77

New York Noon Call:—

January	24.15
March	24.50
May	24.79

New Orleans 10 a.m.:—

January	24.18
March	24.55

Future Delivery Prices:—

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

November	13.39	—.14
December	13.34	—.15
January	13.41	—.12
March	13.44	—.16
May	13.50	—.14
July	13.40	—.14

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

November	24.35	—.5
January	23.10	unchanged.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

November	13.28	—.25
December	13 27	—.22
January	13.31	—.22
February	13.33	—.25
March	13 37	—.23
April	13.37	—.21
May	13.41	—.23
June	13.37	—.22
July	13.33	—.21
August	13.14	—.20
September	13.62	—.17
October	12.78	—.16
November	12.66	—.16

Tone:—Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

M. G. Bengal:—	
Good	12.05
Fully Good	12 45
Fine	12.85
No. 1 Oomra:—	
Good	12.10
Fully Good	12.90
Fine	13.10
M. G. Broach:—	
Good	12.35
Fully Good	12.75
Fine	13.15
M. G. Scinde:—	
Good	11.95
Fully Good	12.30
Fine	12.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

November	24.10	—.30
December	23.45	—.35
January	22.75	—.35
February	22.35	—.35
March	21.85	—.35
April	21.60	—.38
May	21.30	—.38
June	21.05	—.38
July	20.80	—.38
August	20.60	—.38
September	20.40	—.38
October	20.15	—.38
November	19.90	

AMERICAN MARKETS—COTTON.

New York, Nov. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	54.000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11.000	
Day's Exports to Continent	4.000	
Futures at New York:—		
January	24.30	—.10
March	24.52	—.13
May	24.78	—.17
July	24.75	—.06
Spot Cotton at New York	24.20	—.15
Spot Cotton at N. Orleans	24.25	—.15
Futures at New Orleans:—		
January	24.26	—.08
March	24.42	—.13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21 1/2	
Silver Foreign mined 68 7/8.		

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 20.

Futures at New York:—		
January	24.20	—.10
March	24.52	—.13
May	24.78	—.17
July	24.75	—.6

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

On 29th instant Cotton Market will be closed at 12-30 p.m.

On account of Bureau report together with Ginnings report which will be issued to-day, Liverpool Cotton market will remain open up to 4-30 p.m. to-day.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 20.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov/Dec sellers £24 1/4.
Linseed Tone:—Poor demand lower prices.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Dec sellers 45.
Jan/Apl paid 44 5/8.

London, Nov. 20.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was very slow and practically nothing doing closed Oct/Nov sellers at £22 1/4.
Cottonseed Bombay Oct/Nov sellers £11 1/4.
Castorseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers £29.

London, Nov. 20.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Nov/Dec shipment at £24 1 4 and in Wheat, Cargo, Australian for March shipment to France at 64 3/8.

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 20.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 62/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs Cargo Jan/Feb sellers 63/6.
Tone:—Dull and lower.
Australian Jan/Feb sellers 63/6.
Choice White Karachi Nov/Dec sellers Soft Red Karachi Nov/Dec. sellers 61
Tone:—Dull and lower.
Cargo, Rosario Santa Fe 64 paid for December shipment to the Continent Cargo Australian 64/4 1/2 paid for March shipment to France.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November, 21 (6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready. Rs. a p	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	66 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	0 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 14 0	12 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 13 0
Teaseed White 85-15	8) 0 0	16 4 0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	0 0 0	16 0 0
Teaseed Gajar 50-50	0 0 0	15 8 0
Poppyseed, White	0 0 0	15 8 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 11 9
Linseed, May	14 0 6
Groundnuts J/F	69 0 0
Cotton Seed D/J	5 12 0
Teaseed Gajar 80/15 D/J	16 4 0
Cotton Seed M/M	5 11 0

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 20.

Karachi Barley Nov/Dec. sellers 43 and 62.

RAPESEED.

London, Nov. 20.

Ferozepore Real Bold Nov/Dec sellers £3 7/8.
Toria Nov/Dec quoted £24 1 3.
Brown Cawnpore Nov/Dec quoted £23.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 20.

Para Up River Fine Spot Dec/Jan 17 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot Nov 17 1/4.
Tone:—Firmer after easier moderate business.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Nov. 20.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 20.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec nominal 21/6.
Jan/Mar nominal 21/6.
June/July sellers 19.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/8.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar sellers 21/8.
Tone:—Quiet rather easier.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, November 21

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th November 1924.

Cotton	6384 Bales
Wheat	9704 Cwts
Linseed	8597 "
Rapeseed etc	1739 "
Gingellyseed	6929 "
Poppyseed	440 "
Groundnuts	10793 "
Castorseed	1139 "
Rice	2087 "
Myrabollams	580 "
Cottonseed	9010 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	4718 "
Tuwar	88 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	674 "
Bajri	773 "
Coal	2819 Tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, November 21.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone and cuntury	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 7 0
Century per lb.	1 6 3
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 7 0
Textile per lb.	1 7 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	1 6 9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 5 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 6 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 6 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 7 0
Long Cloth A Quality—	
Rachael per lb.	1 7 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 7 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 5 0
David per lb.	1 5 0
Tata per lb.	1 5 6
Western Mill per lb.	1 6 0
Salita:—	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 6 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 0
Textile per lb.	
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 9
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 6 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 10 0
Phoenix per piece	6 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 8 0
Hindustan per piece	6 13 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kaeturchand per piece	7 9 0
Bombay United per piece	7 8 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 8 0
E. D. Rachael	7 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 0 0
Hindustan	11 13 0

BRASS

Bombay, November 21.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Do.	1	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	58 0 0
Do.	2	58 0 0

COPPER

Bombay, November 21.

	Per md.	Rs. a p
Copper, German	3/4	64 0 0
Copper	1	64 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 0 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		52 0 0
Panchtola Joint		27 6 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		46 0 0
Pat khal		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		12 8 0
" to 1		7 0 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1 2, 1 3-4 to 2		57 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65 0 0

For weekly report see next page.

London, Nov. 20.—At the inquest at Cambridge on Mr. Lionel De Souza, the Ceylonese Law student who was drowned in a river on the 17th instant, witnesses gave evidence that the deceased hailed two men on the river-bank saying he was going to swim across in order to tell his people that he had done it. There were sixteen degrees of frost at the time. Both urged him not to do so, but walked on. The Coroner censured both for leaving Mr. De Souza in the water. A verdict of accidental death was returned.—Reuter.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, November, 21,

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	425	420	
Bombay Cotton	540	540	
Bombay Dyeing	867 8-65-71-4	71-4-75 873-12	
Century	418 12 16 4-17-8	17-8 420	
Nagpur ex-divi.	512-8-15	15-16-4 515	
Colaba	161-4	61-4-62-8-161-4	
Crescent	241 4-40	240	
Indore	410-11-4	410	
Kohinoor	1200	1200	
New Great	410 12-8	12 8-413-12	
Pearl	563 12-66-4	65-67-8-568-12	
Phoenix	526	525	
Bharucha	146	105	
Simplex	252-8	53-12-225	
Swan	1012-8	1012-8	
Swadesh ex-divi.	655-20 22-8	22-8-625	
Pabni	350	352-8	
Fazal	865 60 67-8	67-8-75-877 8	
Mathuradas	230	230	
Tata Mill	187-8	187-8	
Globe	60	60	
Mysore	115	115	
Madhavji	36-4	65-62-12-381-4	
Finlay ex-divi	770	7-6	
Gokak ex-divi.	100	98-12	
Edward Sassoon	181 4	183-12	
Meyer Sassoon	122-8	122-8	
Alcock	220	181-4	
Bombay Burma Old	301-4	302-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	87-8	87-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	68-12	67-8	
Bundi Cement	8-12	8 12	
Central E. Mining	27-4	27	
Indian Cement	36-4		
Tata Steel Ordy.	8 4	8-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	30	30-30-10	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON

FOREIGN MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Nov. 21.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate decline both in New York and Liverpool as compared with a week ago. Early the market advanced on trade buying. In the middle of the week the prices gave way on some long liquidation and considerable speculative selling. At the close the market was easier.

The American markets during the week have displayed a somewhat steadier feeling, with restricted business passing, and on most of the days under review the fluctuations have kept within a comparatively narrow compass. Apparently, at the commencement of the week, the short interest has been in great measure eliminated and operators were slightly on the "bull" side, when a moderate recession in values took place, which rather frustrated their hopes of a further sharp rise.

The National Ginners' Association estimate the present crop as 12,540,000 bales and the amount of cotton ginned 10,950,000 bales, which latter figure indicates a very heavy total. The general impression is that with all a favourable call, the Government figures will be exceeded, and recent developments have confirmed our belief, that the crop will be 13,000,000 bales or near this figure.

The weather during the past week has been reported to be satisfactory for the picking, marketing and development of the late growth of the plant, although in the Northern section, killing frost has occurred which is of a light character.

Trade reports from Manchester are running on the same satisfactory lines as at last week, with the volume of enquiry extremely large and varied, and given stable conditions, a gradual expansion in actual business will further result. The demand from trade sources generally has been quite a prominent feature and a constant source of steadiness to values. Nothing could be more satisfactory from a trade point of view, and a plentiful supply of cotton, will undoubtedly help Manchester to a very marked extent. The feeling is that the price of the raw material is rather in a high level, but it is thought that spinners are actually short of cotton, and an increased buying movement will be in evidence.

Business in the American spot cotton has somewhat slackened this week, but in view of the fact that reports from Manchester continue to be cheerful as regards the increased enquiry that is about, an improvement in the spot demand is quite likely in the near future.

On the whole we do not expect any material change invalues in the very near future. For the time being, it looks as though strong markets will result in realising and hedging by the South, whilst on declines trade will be more active and the farmer less inclined to sell. The best policy would be to buy on weak occasions and to sell on advances, but we would prefer latter operations to the former.

As regards the position of our market, the tone here is distinctly easier in view of the fact that increasing arrivals in up-country markets are already making their influence felt and moreover Japanese Exporters have stopped making further purchases. Our opinion remains unchanged and we expect to see a still lower level in the near future, unless the American markets should develop considerable strength.

In the ready market the high premiums which were available some days back for early delivery cotton are now getting reduced owing to free movements in up-country markets.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	Last week	this week
New York December	24.40	23.50—50
New York January	24.65	24.20—..
New York March	24.92	24.55—60
New York May	25.00	24.55—..
New York July	25.00	24.70—..
Liverpool January	15.32	15.31—..
Liverpool March	15.98	15.81—..
Liverpool May	15.64	15.41—35
Liverpool July	15.33	15.13—..
Liverpool October	13.01	12.78—25

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 15th instant at Rs. 440 and declined to Rs. 436 on Commission Houses selling. Around this level Japanese firms were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 446. On the 16th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 446, going to a further small advance of Annas 4, and steadily advanced to Rs. 452 on Japanese Houses and Bazar operators buying. Going down to Rs. 441 the prices further improved to Rs. 456 on short covering. On general selling the market again went to Rs. 446. On the 17th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 448 and gradually eased to Rs. 439½ on selling by Commission Houses. At about this level Japanese Houses bought and the market advanced to Rs. 446. On the 18th instant the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 439½ in sympathy with a sharp decline in New York futures and gradually declined to Rs. 436 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators selling. On the 19th instant the market opened steady at Rs. 438½ and gradually eased to Rs. 433 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. Going up to Rs. 434 the prices further gave way to Rs. 432½ on Japanese Houses selling. On the 20th instant in response to a small decline in New York futures the market opened at Rs. 463½ easier and going down to Rs. 467 improved to Rs. 470 on Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 470½ on the same day.

Fine Oomra Dec./January opened on the 14th instant at Rs. 408 and gradually advanced to Rs. 453½ on buying by Shroffs and Japanese Houses. From this level the prices gradually gave way to Rs. 446 on selling by Exporting and Japanese Houses and the market closed on the 20th instant at Rs. 452. Fine Oomra March opened on the 14th instant at Rs. 448 and improved to Rs. 457 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. From this level the prices gradually gave way to Rs. 445/46 on general selling and the Bazar closed at Rs. 441 on the 20th instant. F. G. Bengal Dec./January opened on the 14th instant at Rs. 410 and closed on the 20th instant at Rs. 404 the highest being Rs. 422 and the lowest Rs. 398.

PIECE-GOODS

A quieter feeling has prevailed in the cloth market during the past week, buyers having displayed less enterprise. The wholesale demand has been conspicuous by its absence and the retail demand, though somewhat satisfactory, has hardly checked the downward tendency of values of several standard cloths. The off-take has been poor, and several merchants are anxious to sell off their holdings to reduce the stocks. The persuasions of brokers have been of no avail, and transactions amongst the merchants in the bazar have not resulted. Stocks in Calcutta of piece-goods, particularly of greys and dhooties are heavy and dealers with the tightness of money are pressing sales of same even at losses, the more so as they have to meet the payments of further arrivals and owing to the fear of manufacturers cutting down their prices with the probability of full time working and in expectation of a fall in the raw material, in Karachi and Amritsar there is only retail inquiry, the off-take is very poor, and prices are regularly dwindling down with the monetary tightness, and the absence of credit due to more than one failures of piece-goods merchants and Amritsar Commission Agents. This further affects local mills' production both of Bombay and Ahmedabad, which finds its way to Cawnpore and Delhi, which markets are already glutted by Lancashire and Japanese Greys. From the latest statistics Japan appears to be the second largest exporter of cotton piece-goods to India in 1923 after Lancashire, and this no doubt accounts for the stagnant and unremunerative state of the local industry here. In spite of the rosy reports circulated by the Bull's Coterie in the stock market here, things are not as bright as represented, for if they were so, people would not now invest whatever they have, even after cutting off their losses from industrial investments, into Government securities in spite of the stringency in the money market.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been easier in values, specially the Red End 38 inches styles in which a further reduction is anticipated. Grey Jaconets have also deprivated to some extent owing to the absence of enquiry. Sacharilla Heading White mulls have not been in request and the tendency seems to be downwards in prices. Narrow width ranges of Nainsooks have declined in rates by two to three annas per piece. Some sales of about 5,000 bales of Grey cloths are reported to have beeen made by the Japanese Firms, after the Devali business, at lower rates.

The Manchester Market has been irregular and the quotations of different makers vary according to their engagements. Some makers of grey shirtings are quoting rates on a level with the July placements which are still four per cent higher than the current rates here, even at the present favourable rate of exchange. Business is rather difficult to arrange in view of the lack of interest displayed by dealers in fresh trade. The President of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has urged the American Cotton Spinners to vote in favour of the working week not exceeding 39 3/4 hours and not to make the same mistake as last year, when full time running was resumed at a time when the markets of the world were unable to absorb full time production. Sir Charles Macara has supported this scheme and expressed the opinion that the mills were already spinning more cotton than was wanted, while owing to want of capital the Lancashire mills were a decade behind in removals and repairs. It is now believed that there will be enough cotton to satisfy the requirements of the spinners in the world and with an American crop of 13 million bales, Egyptian crop of 7 million cantars and Indian crop of 6½ million bales any advance in rates over 12½d. does not seem to be justified.

Local mills clothe have remained steady with good retail demand, but the absence of wholesale demand has been keenly felt. No further sales have been heard of and no change can be expected either way for a month until fresh sales at lower rates are made by the leading mills.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a	p
Ralli's Fari No.2000	39 ×	37½/38	12	10	0
„ 100,000	..45 ×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ No. 33,000	..45 ×	„ ..	14	8	0
„ No. 2800	....37 ×	„ ..	11	8	0
„ No. 4545	..38 × 38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44 × 38	..	13	12	0
„ No. 14000	..	„ ..	14	4	0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	14	12	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 ×	„ ..	12	8	
„ No. 2750	..45 ×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43 × 39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44 × 38	1-2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38 × 38	1-2..	21	0	0
„ BB	.. ..38 × 38	1-2..	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1-2..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39 × 37	1/2/38	12	8	0
„ No. 4462	..41 ×	„ ..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39 ×	„ ..	12	10	0
Fleming's 1905-1906	45,48,51 × 38	Avg.	14	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29 × 40	Net	25	4	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 × 40		15	8	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45 × 22	..	8	2	0
„ NJ 18	..40 × 22	..	7	2	0
„ No. 138	..40 × 22	..	6	12	0
„ No. 636	..44 × 22	..	7	8	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32 × 42	..	26	4	0
M. M. T. C. 40000	..30 × 40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No 9889	..33 × 40	..	18	12	0
Fortes K. B. 100	..33 × 40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No. 6	..41 × 19	..	7	12	0
„ No. 60	..48 × 19	..	8	8	0
„ No. 600	..51 × 19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56 × 19	..	10	12	0
„ No. 88	..55 × 20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 1270	..27 × 18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 166	..39 × 20	..	7	6	0
„ No. 818	..39 × 20	..	7	8	0
„ No. 1440	..36 × 20	..	5	10	0
„ No. 5352	..42 × 20	Net	..		
„ No. 2755	..42 × 20	Net	..		
„ No. 1703	..52 × 20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 119	..37 × 18	..	..		
„ No. 229	..42 × 18	..	..		
„ No. 339	..47 × 18	..	..		
„ 1K-4K38",43"	48"53 × 18	Avg.	5	14	0
„ No. 95	..58 × 20	..	7	15	0
„ No 66999	..40 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45 × 18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50 × 18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50 × 18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Baloon	..58 × 20	..	7	15	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27 × 18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8080	26 × 18	..	..		

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No 7070/9090	27 × 18	..	4	10	0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..	4	4	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	3	12	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	3	14	0
„ No 2600	.. „	..	4	0	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	4	2	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38 × 22	..	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 98-8883	28 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970					
Saraswati	..38 × 18	..	9	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34 × 18	..	6	4	0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..	6	12	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	4	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656		..	..		
6767	..26 × 18	..	..		
Greaves' No. 30000-50000	„	..	..		
„ No 8000 T. B.	38 × 22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos 3500-4510					
5520 ..	..26 × 18	..	4	8	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car" ..		..	4	8	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38 × 38	..Net	13	0	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36 × 40	.. „	21	8	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36 × 40	.. „	20	0	0
„ 55000 „	..44 × 38	.. „	15	0	0
„ 5151 „	..44 × 38	.. „	15	0	0
„ 4141 „	..44 × 38	.. „	13	8	0
„ 3800 „	..44 × 38	.. „	21	8	0
"C" Sheetings	30 × 36 Ex. Bond	„	9	14	0
"9" Dragons	30 × 36 Ex. Bond	„	9	14	0
"Elephant" Drills	29 × 40	..	19	4	0
"Camel" Drills	.. 26 × 40	..	„ 15	12	0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

The yarn market has been rather irregular during the week under review, and as the close uncertainty all round has prevailed regarding its future course. The beginning of the week showed some further strength probably as a result of the steady rise in Cotton, and some purchases were effected by the dealers. Later on the confidence has not been maintained, and dealers are unable to form any definite judgment owing to very conflicting reports from various centres. As a matter of fact, demand from upcountry has not been in any way hopeful, and all that is indicating is the steady Cocken and a few bales sold for China market during the week. Stocks are indeed not high with the dealers here or in districts but the buying power is still not found satisfactory.

English Yarns are quiet, and more or less neglected at the moment owing to unworkable prices. Forward business is nil as there is yet a big difference. Prices are however getting easier on the other side, and if a considerable decline takes place, we may be able to book some lots.

Japanese Yarns are moving freely and our dealers, consumers and all others take active interest in these Yarns. They are yet very cheap and attract attention of even the outsiders. There have been fluctuations in rates ready and forward, and the nett result is some rise in Mercerised Yarns both for ready and forward. There has been good turnover in this line during the later part of the week, and the Japanese Import Houses continue to keep on the higher rates, we might perhaps experience a further rise. In other Yarns, Japanese telegrams show upward tendency in prices all round, but dealers here are hesitating to buy freely. Business in all is reported for about 1500 bales for forward deliveries in all counts.

There is nothing special to report in Indian Yarn except that inquiries in Coarse counts such as 6 1/2s to 12 1/2s has been better and some 1500 bales have also been done for China This has given some steady appearance to our market.

The tone on the whole has remained unchanged, and much more depends upon Cotton development and Japanese Exchange at the moment.

LOCAL YARN MARKET

Bombay November 21.

		Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.	..			
Finlay	..	12	8	0
Apollo	..	12	0	0
Simplex	..	12	0	0
Shapoorji	..	11	14	0
Currimbhoy	..	11	12	0
6 1/2s FIRST QUALITY.	..			
Edward Sassoon	..	..		
Apollo	..	..		
David	..	..		
8 1/2. FIRST QUALITY.				
Jacob (Seven stars) ..	..	13	4	0
Edward Sassoon ..	..	13	0	0
Apollo	..	13	4	0
Bradbury	..	13	0	0
10 1/2s				
Shapoorji	..	13	8	0
Apollo	..	14	0	0
Swadeshi	..	15	0	0
Bradbury	..	13	14	0
Asur Virji	..	13	14	0
David (Flowerman) ..	..	13	12	0
David (Cockatoo) ..	..	13	14	0
Indo China	..	..		
12 1/2s				
Elphinstone	..	14	8	0
Currimbhoy	..	14	4	0
China	..	14	0	0
Moon	..	14	0	0
Apollo	..	15	0	0
Dawn	..	14	4	0
14 1/2s.				
Kilachand	..	15	0	0
Apollo	..	..		
City	..	16	0	0
Colaba Land	..	15	8	0
Fazalbhai	..	15	0	0
20's.				
Kilachand	..	16	0	0
Edward Sassoon ..	..	16	0	0
Elphinstone	..	16	4	0
Phoenix	..	17	0	0
Dawn	..	17	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, November 21.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	.. No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand ..	.. No.	20 1/2	1	5	3
Currimbhai	.. No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
Elphinstone	.. No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
David ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Shapurji ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Trikamdas ..	.. No.	10 1/2	0	13	9
Sattara ..	.. No.	10 1/4	0	14	3
Shapurji ..	.. No.	6 1/2	0	11	6
Light-house ..	.. No.	6 1/2	0	11	3
Japan ..	.. No.	40—1	1	7	0
„ ..	.. No.	42—2	1	9	3
„ ..	.. No.	20	1	2	0
„ ..	.. No.	32	1	5	9

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled quiet but steady during the week with fair demand and prices remain unaltered. There was no fluctuation either in ready or forward positions. A very small business was done during the week in old crop Sugars but a fair business has been done by one of the importers in T.M.O July Sept equally at 18s 9d Free Bombay Harbour Karachi and Calcutta reported dull markets with no business done Java repirted a quiet but steady market with no business. America advanced over 15 cents during early part of the week and have again declined 10 cents. London ruled steadier with little business. Mauritius Syndicate have advanced the price to 20s 6d C.I.F. but at present there are no buyers at this price.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 19/4/0 eq 21s 4d F.B. Harbour stocks 10,000 bags.

T.M.O. N.W. Jan 21s 4d. F. B. Harbour Mauritius Rs. 18/7/0 eq. 20s. F. B. Harbour stocks 130,000 bags.

Mauritius N.W. January 20s F. B. Harbour.

Bombay, Nov. 21. 5 p.m.

Our Forward Market to-day records no change around yesterday's closing levels both in respect of Ready and Forward Positions with limited purchase enquiries.

To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4700 bags, showing a fair record of off-take.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/6 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 21/4 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 21/3 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 20 per cwt. FBH
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 20/5 per cwt FBH
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/11 per cwt.
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 20 per cwt. FBH
Shipment Jan/Mar. sh. 20/2 per cwt. FBH

The week under review has not seen any marked fluctuations either in respect of Ready or Forward Prices. There have been very sharp fluctuations in prices, the close of the week recording a steadier aspect. Ready Prices have maintained last week-end Price-levels, good purchase enquiries continuing throughout the week. Daily clearance including local requirements averages 6,000 bags a day as against 9700 bags per day during the last preceding week showing a good record of off-take. Forward Prices also witnessed fluctuations of about 3 to 3d. per cwt. the market on the whole ruling steady, with little activity around last week-end price levels. There have been no fresh arrivals during this week. Sterling Exchange Market is a shade better than what it was last week. The highest and the lowest rates during this week were Rs 19/4 and Rs. 19/2 for Java Ready Sugar. Rs. 18/9 and Rs. 18/7 for Mauritius Crystal Ready Sugar: sh. 21/5 and sh. 21/4 for Nov/Decr and sh. 21/6 and sh. 21/4 for Jan/Feb/Mar Shipment for Java Sugar: sh. 20 and sh. 19/9 for Continental Beet Sugar Nov/Decr. Delivery sh. 20/6 and sh. 20/- for B.R.B. Beet Sugar Nov/Decr. Delivery and sh. 20 and sh. 19/10 for Nov/Decr and sh. 20/3 and sh. 20 for Jan/Mar Shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Total stocks are estimated at 90,000 bags for Mauritius Crystal and 10,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/6 per cwt.
Shipment Nov./Decr. sh. 21/5 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Jan/Feb/Mar. sh. 21/6 per cwt FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 20 per cwt. FBH
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Decr. sh. 20/6 per cwt. FBH
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/9 per cwt.
Shipment Nov./Decr. sh. 20 per cwt FBH
Shipment Jan/Mar. sh. 20/3 per cwt FBH

COLOUR.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Alizarines are ruling steady with some business passing. Congo Red, Benzo Purpurine, Delta Purpurine are in poor demand Indenthrines has small business. Magenta, Crystal reported business at Rs. 6 per lb. Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 72
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 73
Alizerine 20 per cent paste I.P. Rs. 69/70
Congo red Rs. 1/10/0
Nigrosene XIs Rs. 1/8/0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3
Victoria Blue Rs. 2/8/0
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/15/0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 1/12/0
Perpurine Delta Rs. 2/8/0
Melachite Green Rs. 3/8/0
Magenta XIs Rs. 6
Hemetine XIs Rs. 1/4/0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8.
Fast red Rs. 5.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Healds and Reeds meet with retail business at Rs. 1/8/0 and Rs. 0-3-0 respectively. Pickers and Pickin Bands are steady with a little doing. Woollen goods pass at the Bazaar rates. Japanese Rief Rabbeth had a good demand and good business reported and the rates have become firm. Other Bobbins are also meeting with some business from Up-country.

The Quotations are:—

Healds—15/40s Rs. 1/8/0
Reeds As. 3.
Roller Cloth 16oz. Rs. 7/8/0
Roller Cloth 18oz. Rs. 8/8/0
Scroll Bendings Rs. 1/7/0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/4/0
Ropes Rs. 2/1/0
Card cans steel Rs.3
Sizing flannel twill 62 Rs. 3/12/0
Slubbing tubes Rs. 23.
Roving tubes Rs. 22/8/0
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 7.
Pirns Weft 6" E. Rs 7
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 8/9/0
Warper Bobbins Rs. 65.
Dobby Harness Rs. 21/8/0
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/8/0
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Farina and Dextrine Dutch are still firm and good business passing. Sago flour shows upward tendency and mills are free purchasers at Rs. 15. Sodium Sulphide, Caustic Soda, Bleaching Powder had business at the ruling rates. Potash Chlorate is in brisk demand. Aniline Salt is dull. The tone on the whole is steady.

Quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 4—8—0
Antimony salt Rs. 6—6—6
Acetate lead white Rs. 35
Bleaching Powder Rs. 13.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0—3—3
Caustic Soda Rs. 21
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 5—8—0
Dextrine Rs. 22—8—0
Maize starch Rs. 16
Copper green Rs. 4—4—0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 14.
Acetic acid Rs. 0—7—0
Aniline salt Rs. 0—9—6
Glauber salt Rs. 4—8—0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 35.
Bichromate potash Rs. 38
Hydrosulphide soda As. 11.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20
Litharge flake Rs. 35.
Farina Rs. 17—8—0
Alum of chrome Rs. 18.
Bichromate soda Rs. 28—8—0
Oxalic acid Rs. 25.

KASTOORCHAND MILL

END OF WEAVERS' STRIKE.

The strike of 400 weavers of the Kastoorchand Mill came to an end on Friday when all of the operatives who had "downed tools" were paid off. The management have posted a notice at the mill-gate informing the men that if they wished to join the mill again they would be taken as fresh hands.

There was a rumour in the mill area yesterday that the operatives of the Madhavrao Scindia Mill, situate at Parel, too were going in strike and the management in anticipation of the trouble had made arrangement to keep the peace.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 21.

MONEY.

The general ease in monetary conditions remains uninterrupted and supplies of floating funds are plentiful. There is, however, a good demand for time money in which the rates are hardening in view of the approach of the busy season. Call money is quoted at about 2 per cent. and the rate for fixed deposits for three months is 4 per cent. and six months 5 to 5½ per cent.

The current statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India shows an increase of Rs. 79-18 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 20,79,64,000 the percentage having improved from 22.93 to 24.76. Loans have again decreased by Rs. 62.77 lacs, Cash Credits by Rs. 2.05 lacs, while Inland Bills Discounted have increased by Rs. 16.35 lacs. Government Deposits have increased by Rs. 50.33 lacs and Other Deposits are down by Rs. 55.17 lacs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

It is reported that subsequent to the period covered by the current statement of affairs of the bank, Government have issued fresh currency to the extent of Rs. 1 crore against sterling purchases. But seeing that Government Deposits stood at the low figure of Rs. 866.93 lacs as per statement of affairs of the 14th instant, it is to be hoped that there will be further issues in good time to meet the needs of the market as these develope in the ensuing busy season.

In the gilt-edged market steady conditions have given way to a developing ease during the week under report, and rates have been quoted down all round, 3¼ per cent. Loans, has declined to Rs 66. 5 per cent. Loans, 1938 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 97/5 and Rs. 97/12. 5½ per cent. Bonds 1925 and 1928, changed hands at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/10. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were put through at Rs. 100/18 and Rs. 100/12. 1930 at Rs 102/4 and 1932 at Rs. 103/4. 6½ per cent Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 106/12.

EXCHANGE

The exchange market has been characterised by a firm tone throughout the week, especially towards the close, the quotation for ready T. T. on London advancing from 1s. 27/32. to 1s. 6d. There was a fair activity in the market due to bills showing both in Bombay and Calcutta, while the demand for bullion remittances was also on a fair scale. In addition to the influence of the good showing of export bills towards the close of the week, a firmness in the market had followed the rejection of offers for Council bills which were made at 1s. 5-15/16d. for immediates. The rate for T. T. for December/January is about 1/32d. higher than the rate for ready T. T., while February rate is the same as for ready.

The dollar quotation after some irregular movement was steady at the close the highest level being Dollars 4/64 and the lowest Dollars 4.61-4. French francs close at 88. Belgian francs at 96 and the Italian lira at 107.

Applications for the last sale of Council Bills amounted to Rs. 38 lacs upto 1s. 5-15/16d. No allotments were made. Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week.

The following are the figures of India's overseas trade for the month of October 1924:—Total imports of private merchandise Rs. 2034 lacs. Total exports of private merchandise Rs. 2.983 lacs. Net movement of treasure imports Rs. 780 lacs. Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India Rs. 145 lacs. Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India Rs. 1.400 lacs.

GOLD.

The local gold market during the week has been easy, with a tendency to declining prices on firmer sterling exchange and the fall in the London quotation. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 90s. and 89s. 6d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22/11/6 and Rs. 22/6 for ready, Rs. 22/12 and Rs. 22/6 for 12th December settlement and Rs. 22/12/6 and Rs. 22/6 for 12th January settlement. The rate for sovereigns eased from Rs. 14/13 to Rs. 14/9/6 for ready, while the rates for December and January deliveries are quoted at Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 14 6/6 respectively. The off-take remains at the satisfactory level of about 55,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 5 lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £3,10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £11,78,500 and from Durban to India about £13,00,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 1,70,09,868 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £1,00 000.

SILVER.

The local silver market has developed to a weakening tendency and prices have given way by about Re. 1 per 100 tolas. China was less active, and with sterling exchange stronger and a fall in the London price, our market necessarily exhibited a weaker tone. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai declined from 3s. 4-1/4d. to 3s. 3¼d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-11/16d. and 33 3/8d. for ready and 33-15/16d. and 33 5/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 76/2 and Rs. 75/2 for ready, Rs. 76/7 and Rs. 75/5 for 6th December settlement and Rs. 76/10 and Rs. 75/7 for 15th January settlement. The off-take shows an improved average of about 40 bars a day due to the settlement and the stock is estimated at about 10,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £40,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £2 15,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 2459 bars and Rs. 9,56,606 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £60,000.

SHARES.

There were five working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under report. Cotton mill shares remained steady with prices maintained and a steady undertone. In a few instances some advances were registered. Bombay Dyeing improved from Rs. 836/12 to Rs. 873 and Madhowjis from Rs. 335 to Rs. 352/8. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares: Century Rs. 415-420; Central India Rs. 512/8-515; Crescent Rs. 242/8-240; New Great Rs. 467/8-413/12. Pearls Rs. 557/8-563/12. Simplex Rs. 259/8-253/12-252/8-255 and Swadeshi Rs. 615-625-622/8-625.

In the miscellaneous section, there was an easier tendency. Alcocks and British Burma Petroleums registering a small decline. Cement shares, on the other hand, were steady; Bundis are quoted at Rs. 8/12. Katni Ord Rs. 60 with Deferreds at Rs. 160 and Shavrajpurs at Rs. 46-12. Tata Iron and Steel, Ordinary and deferreds, have shown some improvements due to expectations of satisfactory financial results to be shortly effected. Railway shares are steady. Central Provinces are quoted at Rs. 101. Gujerat at Rs. 73 and Tapti Valley Rs. 625.

Among Bank shares Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1407/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 74/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 23.

S S Trifels:—The Hansa Line steamer Trifels, 3768 tons, Captain Oltman, will sail today from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Naldera:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Naldera 8856 tons, Captain G J Coldwell, will sail to-day from harbour for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Atna:—The Graham T Company's steamer Atna, 2814 tons, Captain Jacobson, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 21.

S S British Sailor, Mann, Abadan.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind Manley, Aden.
Sylvan Arrow, Sandberg, Batoum.
S S Cape Point, Puzey, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 22.

S S Jalajyoti, Beatson, Rangoon.
S S Sultanpur Wright, Rangoon.
S S Svanoy, Conrad, Aden.
S S Ardeo, Gutman, Hamburg.
S S Atna, Jacobson, Antwerp.

LOADING.

Nov. 21.

Steamer British Sailor for Mahomerna.
Steamer Antona for Antwerp.
Steamer Newby Hall, Antwerp.
Steamer Rathmark, for Antwerp.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.
Steamer Ascora for Genoa.
Steamer Morocan Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Cape Point for Calcutta.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind 8000 tons, Captain G Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 5th inst. a general cargo and 407 passengers.

S S Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalajy

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

All Parties' Conference, Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, 12 noon.

S. S. "Naldera" with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

8th Session of Postal & R. M. S. Conference, C. Jehangir Hall 5-30 p.m. Mr. Jinnah to preside.

Public Lecture by Prof. B. N. Seal at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, "Arya Bhawan" Sandhurst Road on "The University Reforms", at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

Bombay Prov. Co-operative Conference, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 11 a.m., Sir Leslie Wilson to open proceedings, 11-30 a.m. (2) Ladie's Conference, 3 to 5 p.m., Mrs. Hirabai Tata to preside.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

The annual thanksgiving service of the Catholic staff of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay will be held in the Gloria Church on Sunday the 23rd instant. There will be solemn high mass at 9 o'clock with exposition and benediction.

GHATKOPAR PRAJA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkoper Praja Mandal, a Public Meeting will be held on Sunday the 23rd instant at 8-30 a.m. in the Ghatkoper Congress Committee's compound to accord welcome to Mr. Bhailal C. Patel, who has just returned from Japan after a stay of about four years, when Mr. Patel will speak on "Four years in Japan." All are cordially invited to attend.

This function over the Annual General Meeting of this Association will be held for the election of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year. All Members should try to be present.

GUJARAT P. C. KHADI BHANDAR.

"Mahatma Gandhi with Ali Brothers will give a visit to the Gujarat Provincial Congress Khadi Bhandar; Dadyseth Agiari Lane: Kalbadevi Road to-morrow (Sunday)".

ASTHIKA SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj a meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the top floor terrace of Shamji Ladha Building, G.I.P. Matunga, when a discourse will be given on Gayatree. A group of organizers also will be elected. All South Indians are requested to be present.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 20th November 1924 to 6 a.m. of 21st November 1924.

Small-pox attacks nil, deaths nil; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 100.
Total Mortality this day last year 78.

DEBATE ON RENT LEGISLATION.

To-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) a debate will be held at the Catholic Gymkhana Pavilion (Chowpatty). The Catholic Gymkhana will propose "That Rent Legislation is an invasion on the Rights of the Citizen." The Catholic Students' Union will oppose. Rev. Fr. E. Blatter S. J. will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prof. R. P. Karmarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) all are invited to attend.

The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. V. S. Vyavaharkar, at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. sharp. The subject for the class will be "Bhuddhist Theory of Rebirth."

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society the Annual Dramatic Competition of the College students will be held in the College Hall to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m".

THE PUNJAB MUSLIM CLUB BOMBAY.

An extraordinary meeting of the Punjab Muslim Club Bombay will be held in the office of the "Wahdat" daily, Muslim House, Parsi Statue, Bombay to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. sharp. All the members and sympathisers are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik L.S.M.F., L.M.S. on "Guinea-Worm" to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Kumbhar Chawl at Curry Road.

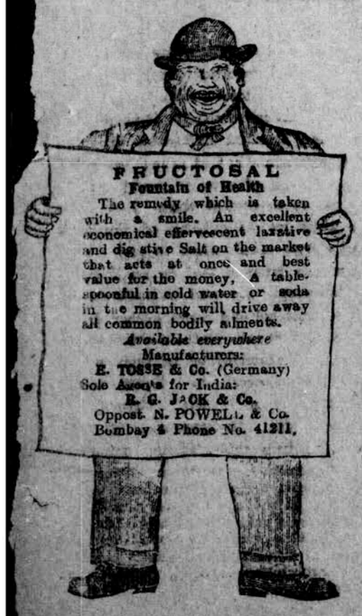
BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT C.C.

The election of delegates from this district to the Belgaum session of the Indian National Congress will be held to-morrow (Sunday) from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. at the following places:—

Bandra at the Congress Committee's office, Santa Cruz at Krishna Kutir west of Ry. Station; Ville Parle at the Rashtriya Shala (Andheri members to vote here); Borivli at the Congress Committee's office (Malad Members vote here); Ghatkoper at the Congress Committee's office.

The following candidates have stood for the election:—

Messrs. D. N. Wandrekar, (Bandra); S. S. Naik (Bandra); J. K. Mehta, (Santa Cruz); Markandrai B. Behta, (Ville Parle). Ramnikrai N. Mehta (Ville Parle); Manilal M. Patel (Borivli); Shivji Chaturbhuj Shah (Ghatkoper).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Fountain of Health
The remedy which is taken with a smile. An excellent economical effervescent laxative and digestive Salt on the market that acts at once and best value for the money. A tablespoonful in cold water or soda in the morning will drive away all common bodily ailments.
Available everywhere
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Bombay 4 Phone No. 41211.

WORLI GOPCHAR AND BHOYE ESTATE.

A meeting of the Malaks of the above estate will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Nilkantheshwar Temple Worli to submit to the Malaks information regarding certain subjects and to consider them.

SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay a sanitation Round has been arranged in C and D Wards of the City tomorrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) The party will start from the League's Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Those interested in the sanitation of the city are requested to attend.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

A concert of Indian music will be given in the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. G. V. Manerikar. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

...Prof. B. N. Seal will deliver a public lecture on "The University Reforms" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DISCOURSES ON GITA AND UPANISHADS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse on "Goal of Life" at the Sri Rama Krishna Ashram at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) Swami Viswananda will deliver a public discourse on the Gita at Kritikar's Wadi, Lady Jamshedjee Road, Dadar at 9 a.m. the same day. The Gita Class at the Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club as a Children's Hour to-day (Saturday) at 10-30 a.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wave Length 387 metres. Members are invited to send their children and their children's friends to the club, where there will be special facilities for listening in:—

Tripoli Medley Waltz; Song of Isis, from "The Magic Flute"; Uncle Jumbo tells a few stories; Solo on the Bells; Hawaiian Melody on two guitars; Uncle Charlie in Toyland; Third talk on Wireless; One Step: Come Along; Song: Memories, sung by Herbert Payne; Uncle Jumbo and Joey as ventriloquists; Magic Fox Trot; Final March.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Saturday) Wave length 387 metres, call sign F.V.:—

Mrs. Magill, Pianoforte Solo Valse Caprice, Rubenstein; Mr. Daine Dawson, Song, Selected; Mrs. Meredith, Song, "She is far from the land" by Lambert; Mrs. Magill, Pianoforte Solo, Lyrical Pieces: Anetta, Watchman's Song, Alumblatt, Grieg; Mr. Daine Dawson, Song, selected; Mrs. Meredith, Song "Because" Guy D'Hardelot.

ARRIVALS BY "KAISAR-I-HIND."

Among the distinguished passengers who arrived on Friday per English Mail S. S. "Kaiser-i-Hind" are H. E. Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief, Sir Stanley and Lady Reed, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Sir D. Bomanji, Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Sir Campbell Rhode and H. H. the Maharaja of Shind.

A DISCOURSE ON YOGA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Swami Yatiswarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will deliver a public discourse on "The synthesis of the Yogas and all-round Spiritual growth" at 4-30 p.m. tomorrow (Sunday) in the Brotherhood Hall, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road.

VIDYARTHI MANDAL KURLA.

Mr. M. V. Donde B.A., Life worker Gokhale Education Society will speak on "Boy-Scouts" in the Marathi School Hall near the Railway Station at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

A public lecture on Universal Brotherhood will be delivered in English by Swami Vishwanandji at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) in the Typewriting School Compound Kurla, Opp. the New Railway Building.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 20.

The Bay storm has crossed the coast yesterday near Gopalpur and was rapidly weakened into depression which has now almost disappered.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and the North Madras Coast, while a few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Assam and the East Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Nimbu, Shillong Makitala one and a half inches; Belasore four; and Cuttack, Angul. and Chaibasa one.

Forecast.—Decrease in Northeast India an increase on the North Madras Coast.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Behar and Orissa, Weekending 17th November; Rainfall was fairly general over the greater part of the province excepting in Champaran, Darbhanga, Purnea and Palamau where there had been no rain. It was heavy in Puri and in parts of Hazaribagh and light to moderate elsewhere. The standing crops are doing well. Some damage has been done to paddy and other standing crops in Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Santal, Parganas, Palamau and Manbhum. Some damage to paddy has also been done by insects in parts of Sambalpur. The pressing of sugarcane continues in places. The preparation of lands for rabi is going on and sowing is in progress. The harvesting of early winter paddy continues. The price of common rice has risen in three districts fallen in six and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at the headquarters excluding Angul is 6.89 seers, a rupee against 6.82 seers last week and that of maize is 9.78 seers against 10.41 seers. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be generally sufficient Cattle disease is reported from 15 districts.

The condition of the standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good.

ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT 12 NOON.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Secretary, All Parties Conference announces that the adjourned meeting of the Conference will be held in the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant Road, at 12 noon to-day.

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

MR. BHOPATKAR'S AMENDING BILL.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, which Mr. Bhopatkar introduced in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

The Bill is intended to meet the growing public demand to alter the constitution of the Municipalities within the Presidency including the Province of Sind in such a way as to enhance their usefulness and to widen their powers, and by making them more self-reliant and free of official control, to contribute to the growth and advancement of representative institutions in the Presidency including Sind.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2.—Under the present Law only 14 Municipalities (as mentioned in Schedule E) throughout the Presidency are denominated as City Municipalities. This Clause proposes to extend the scope of such Municipalities to those which contain a population of 15,000 or more

Clause 3.—It is only a consequential amendment.

Clauses 4 and 5.—These Clauses propose to make all City Municipalities wholly elected and to confine the nomination on the other Municipalities only to one-fifth of the whole number of Councillors.

Claus 6.—Under the present Act persons coming within the description given in section 15, sub-section (1) are debarred for ever from being Councillors of a Municipal Board. The Clause seeks to confine the bar only to a period of five years, after the lapse whereof the bar will cease to exist, and such persons will be fully competent to be Councillors.

Clauses 7 to 13.—These clauses relate to the amendment of Section 23 of the present Act. Clause 7 proposes to amend the Act in a way whereby all the Municipalities will be presided over by elected Presidents. Clause 9 proposes to debar any salaried servant of the Government to be either the President or Vice-President of any Municipality. Clauses 8, 10, 11 and 12 are more or less consequential amendments. Clause 13 makes non-acceptance of office as one more ground for filling up the post of either the President or Vice-President.

Clauses 14 and 17.—These Clauses propose to make it obligatory upon the Government to satisfy themselves about any Municipality having complied with the provisions of Section 160, before applying the Land Acquisition Act. Clause 17 is aimed at discouraging the growng tendency on the part of the Municipalities to move the Government in the first instance to acquire land together with its appurtenances under the Land Acquisition Act without first endeavouring to exhaust the special procedure provided for by Section 160 for this purpose. It makes it incumbent upon a Municipality to move by application the District Court for the purposes of acquisition.

Clause 15.—This Clause is intended to do away with the necessity of securing the previous concurrence of the Collector for the discharge of functions mentioned in sub-section (m) of Section 56 of the Act.

Clause 16.—This Clause, by proposing to delete the proviso, intends to make municipalities independent of all official control and supervision in matters educational, when they have decided to maintain all Municipal Educational Institutions exclusively out of Municipal funds.

DELEGATION TO HEDJAZ.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S TELEGRAM TO M. SHAUKAT ALI.

The following has been received from the Central Khilafat Committee:—

Last night Maulana Shaukat Ali received the following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department:—

Reference correspondence ending with the Home Department telegram No. D/3578 dated 10th November, the Government of India have authorised me issue of passports to Maulvi Kifayatulla of Delhi, Maulvi Sulaiman Nadvi of Azamgarh, Maulvi Abdul Quadir of Kasur, Messrs. Tasadduq Ahmedkhan Sherwani and Abdul Aziz Ansari of Aligarh and Maulvi Abdul Majed of Badaun. The passports will be valid for the journey to Nejd and the Hedjaz only. Application should be made to the local Government in whose jurisdiction each of the members of the Delegation resides and should be accompanied in each case by an undertaking in the terms stated in the Home Department letter No. D/929 dated the 15th March 1924. In case where such an undertaking has not already been given.

No sooner the members have secured passports than the Delegation will proceed to the Hedjaz and Nejd. Maulana Shaukat Ali has also wired to the Sultan of Nejd asking where he can meet the Indian Delegation and the Maulana has suggested Mecca to be the venue of this meeting. After a long time the Government of India has taken the right step in allowing the Indian Moslem Delegation to go to the Hedjaz and Nejd thus showing due consideration to the religious susceptibilities of the Muslims.

MR. SAVARKER TO START FOR RATNAGIRI.

We understand that Mr. Vinayak Savarker is due to start for Ratnagiri on Sunday morning by I.C.N. St. Co.'s Steamer at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

WESTMINISTER GLEE SINGERS:—Mr Edward branscombe's fine company, which has so speedily established itself in public favour, will give their fourth complete change of programme to-night at the Excelsior Theatre, when a special series of Nautical Songs, "Heart of Oak", Rock'd in the cradle of the deep," "A Life on the Ocean Wave," and "Rule Britania," together with a grand selection from the opera of "Carmen" will form the principal items. An exceptionally strong series of solos items ha been arranged, including a novel version of the Old Scottish Ballad "Ye Banks and Braes" sung by Mr. Donald Reid "Sea Fever" (John Ireland) by Mr. Clifford Lathlean; the old Ballad "Mary" by Mr. Ellis Visard "Love's a Merchant" by Albert Cooper, "Lolita" by Mr. Ernest McKinlay, and "Wondering Why" by Edmund Walter. The gentlemen of the party will contribute Hatton's "Summer Eve" a special arrangement of the old balled "The Banbs of Allan Water", and a new series of their inimitable quarters of a comedy nature.

The last six performances of this excellent company are announced, the times of the final performances being as follows:—To-night at 8-30 p.m. Sunday at 6 p.m. Monday at 6 p.m. Tuesday at 9-30 p.m. and Wednesday at 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.

* * * *

EXCELSIOR:—There must be many in Bombay who remember the production of that striking play "Sacred and Profane Love". It is the story of a soul's awakening of a woman who struggled out of the shadows to mend the broken life of the man who won her first love, the romance of a pianist and a young girl who was captivated by his passionate playing.

The play has now been adapted for the screen, and during the coming week it is to be shown at the Excelsior when the theatre is not required by the Westminister Glee Singers and by the Italian Opera Company. In the leading role there is Ella Fergusion; she achieves a great success by her presentation of the strange impulsive girl who reacts to the love of two men who are totally different in temperament. And Conrad Nagel as Diaz paints a perfect picture of the eccentric and dissolute pianist. It is a firm of strange contrasts. Everything in it depends upon the acting. And the acting is worthy of Arnold Bennett's work.

With this film there is being shown a two part comedy, "Lively Please!"

* * * *

THE EMPIRE:—It pays to be well dressed. That is what the hero in "A Tailor Made Man", now being shown at the Empire, found. He pressed pants in a basement shop. The temptation came to him to don a dress suit which had come to him to be pressed. He gained admittance to the reception of one of the elite, and before he knew where he was he had fixed up a job with the president of a steamship company which led him on to fame and fortune. Of cours the story of the pants came out. Then his friends snubbed him, and he returned to his basement shop where there was a little girl waiting for him. But not for long. He was pursued with the reminder that Abraham Lincoln sprang to fame from nothing, and he went back. But not before he had married that little girl. There were others waiting for him—others of the upper circle—but in his rise to fortune he had not forgotten his loyalty. A film which ought to be an attractive one—with plenty of piquancy to keep the interest alive.

* * * *

AT THE EMPRESS:—A film which is being featured at the Empress is a tale of the Pacific seas, with Dorothy Dalton opposite Rudolph Valentino in the leading roles. The one is a man like woman who licks mutineers into shape; the other is a town bred fop who is shanghaied and made into a man. The most exciting episodes of the film, which is a tale of the Pacific with thrills and the salt tang of the sea in every scene, are a murderous mutiny, a schooner's race with death before it is blown to bits, and a battle for love and for treasure. And in the shimmering background there is the fashion, beauty and lure of a world which lived only for pleasure. The fight scenes were filmed aboard a ship in San Francisco Bay. In one of them the two men who fought started on deck and continued the fight in the rigging. They were in the fore top when the villain fell into the sea.

* * * *

PATHE: Those who have been following that remarkable travel film "The Cradle of the World" will regret the fact that it entres upon its concluding stage this week. It has provided excellent entertainment these past few weeks and in addition has been highly instructive. The concluding instalments depict the great Northward Trek to Khartaum and civilisation. Nothing has escaped the camera man and the result has been an exceptional production which grips as well as thrills.

The programme also includes two episodes of the great action serial "Ruth of the Range". Ruth and Burton endure further vicissitudes before they come within sight of success. In the "Desert of Death" there are further thrilling moments. Most realistic scenes keep the interest well sustained and matters are far reaching a climax. "The Vital Test" sees Fuelite launched out on its trial test and success seems assured. A rollicking comedy called "Noon Whistle" featuring Stan Laurel provides good light entertainment and as usual the Topical Pathe's Gazette forms the remaining item

* * * *

CINE MADELEINE:—This Historic Master-piece enters its final week to-day. The Fourth and the last Chapter of this convincing dramatic story is replete with scenes that bring the story to a surprising climax. The tragic end of evil plotters, the retribution, the happy union of the beloveds that suffered the pangs of separation for years, are produced in scenes that strongly appeal the mind and heart. The scenes of the annual Festival of Venice—the casting of the ring by the Doge of Venice into the sea, as a symbol of the marriage of the Republic with the sea are most vividly portrayed.

Special attention of the public is drawn to the special morning show to-morrow Sunday at 10 o'clock which the management has arranged for the facility and convenience of those who for one reason or other missed the 3rd instalment, 3rd chapter of this Cinema which is to be repeated to-morrow, in this special show, when special separate arrangement for ladies and families will be made.

PHADKE'S ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Phadke's exhibition of clay and wax models, which has been attracting crowds of visitors for the past several weeks comes to a close on the 25th instant. The realistic scene of Mahatma Gandhi's operation in the Poona Hospital is the outstanding feature of this year's exhibition and it is worth paying a visit to the exhibition for having a look at this remarkable study in wax work. There are other exhibits too which are only little less interesting.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO YOUNG STUDENT.

A tragic accident which unfortunately proved fatal occurred to a young Hindu student named Shrikrishna Pandurang Deshpande aged 25 years. It appears that Shrikrishna was a student of M.A. and second L.L.B. and was a passenger in a passenger train coming from Sarat on the 3rd instant. When the train was running between Santa Cruz and Bandra, the passengers travelling with Shrikrishna heard a banging noise and rushed towards him. They found him profusely bleeding from the head and as he was sitting near the end of the compartment, it was presumed that he was injured while peeping out of the window. At the same time a Bhaiya named Nana who was seated in the adjoining compartment was also injured on his elbow it is alleged by an open door of a local train. When the train arrived at Bandra Shrikrishna was removed to the Civil Hospital but unfortunately he died in two hours after admission. He had on his person a ticket from Betawad (Tapti Valley Railway) to Bombay and two sheets of paper containing some names of the books. The Police held an inquest on his body and recorded the verdict that death was due to his head having come into contact with an open door of a moving train alongside the one he was travelling. The police afterwards made enquiries at Batawad and traced the deceased's relations.

"THE FATE OF STEP-DAUGHTER-IN-LAW."

The above drama, called in Marathi "Dhisha Bool" was staged last week at the New Elphinstone Theatre by the Ganesh Sangath Mandali. The Mandali had staged the said play thrice and the performances proved very successful. Last Saturday and Sunday, the theatrical enthusiasts had to go back, for want of seats.

This play exposes the scandals of a step-mother and her heartless actions, with the aid of a villain. In the play, the villain's part was splendidly played, so also the part of the eldest step-son. A villain by name Divakar wins the love of the step-mother of Ramakanth, the eldest son of a wealthy merchant, who died, leaving behind him one son and a daughter by his first wife and a son by his second wife. The vicious woman intrigued with Divakar to get rid of the eldest son. Divakar, who cared only for money tried to keep his connection with the family, by inducing Usha, the only daughter, to marry him. Divakar, who wanted to marry Usha only for money, planned to separate Rama the wife of Ramakanth, by making false allegations against her. But Rama was chaste and true to her husband. Plans were made to get her into trouble. The step-mother, who was mad after Divakar, agreed to do anything necessary to get rid of her daughter-in-law and her step-son. Divakar first brought the charge of unchastity, and induced her husband to kill her, but she was saved in time by Usha. Divakar, seeing that he could not succeed in getting rid of her, attempted to encroach on her chastity. And when he was forcing her, Usha suddenly came on the scene to save her. Divakar took hold of them and tried to kill them. But Balchandra came in time and kicked Divakar, out of the house. One Nana Saheb, the trustee and well-wisher of Ramakanth, in the guise of a play manager and Pathan, helped him.

The last scene is very touching. This Pathan (Nana) was engaged by Divakar to get rid of the eldest son. But really Nana wanted to save the son. Nana instead of killing the son, purposely lets the sword slip which was picked up by the son, who took hold of the same and turned against them. Then Nana discloses his identity and discusses Divakar who shoots himself. The part of "Up-to-date" and "Balasaheb" are also worth-mentioning. These two were useful in helping Divaker. But they also got their deserts and were punished. Mr. Potnis and Mr. Madhava Row's parts were much appreciated. Mr. Potnis, of the "Jhansi Ranee" fame, has been a very successful actor. In the above play, he took the part of Usha, which was very ably acted. Mr. Potnis is a painstaking actor on the stage. This Company will stage five more plays and leave Bombay. They have continued their stay, owing to the continued requests of the theatre-going public of this city.

HE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS LIMITED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Wadia Woolen Mills Limited was held on Thursday at the registered office of the Company, 20, Wandby Road, Fort, Mr. Manekji Virji presiding.

The Directors' Report and audited account for the year ending 31st March 1924 stated:—

Your Directors beg to submit to you audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st March 1924 showing a loss of Rs. 3,34,367-3-3 which result is largely due to the trade depression through which the industry had to pass during the whole of the year and in addition to this we had a total Mill-strike at the end of the year for a continued period of two months which affected our Hong Kong Mills to a great extent.

But now it is generally believed that the conditions are changing and the past two months have witnessed a very definite improvement in the trading outlook of the cotton mills. Reports have now been received of an extensive world supply of cotton which will result in lower prices for cotton. With cheaper cotton and a stable price for cloth it cannot be doubted that the mill industry is now passing from a depressed condition to a profitable one.

The Directors beg to inform you that they have arranged to issue the Second Debenture loan to the extent of Rs. 30,00,000.

During the year 500 forfeited shares have been reinstated on payment of the full amount due with interest and costs and during the same period ten shares have been forfeited for non-payment of calls.

Two of the Directors Messrs. Madhavji Virji and J. R. Pilani retire from the Board by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

The Buildings, Machinery and other property of your Company appurtenant to your Woolen Mills have been insured for Rs. 1,29,800 and the building machinery and other property of your Company in respect of your Hong Kong Mills have been insured for Rs. 73,20,000 and the profits and standing charges of both the Mills have been insured for Rs. 9,00,000 to cover a maximum stoppage of 24 months.

UNSATISFACTORY MANAGEMENT.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the Report which being duly seconded Mr. Manekji Ratanji Bharucha, a shareholder, criticised the Report at great length. He said Saturday 4 p.m. was the best time for calling the meeting. A week day afternoon did not suit the majority of the shareholders. He then pointed out the details of the account which were he said very exhorbitant. The general charges were Rs. 39,331, Agents' Office Allowance Rs. 42,000 Agents' minimum commission Rs. 30,000 while office establishment charges excluding mill's establishments were Rs. 14,132. These expenses he submitted, should be reduced as the company was not making any profit. The Company he said was already in debt to the extent of Rs. 75,26,142 and new debentures for Rs. 30 lacs were going to be issued against a capital of Rs. 1 crore. There was no reserve fund and depreciation was not provided for machiery even. The whole report he said showed how unsatisfactory the management was and urged the Directors to run the management on business principles.

Mr. Nensi Madhavji said if the Company was taken into liquidation last year the shareholders would have got at least Rs 50 per share. If they took the Company into liquidation now the shareholders would not get anything as the debenture-holders both old and new would have the prior right.

Mr. Ardeshir R. Subedar asked if the optimism showed in the report referred to the Company's management or reflected the general outlook of the world trade. The Chairman replied it was a general remark.

Many shareholders here shouted that the Company would never make any profit and the best thing was to take it into liquidation while others said by taking it into liquidation the shareholders would not get a pie as debenture-holders had a prior right.

AGENTS FOREGO COMMISSION.

Mr. Chowna, then asked the agents to forego their commission and Mr. D.M. Wadia agreed to waive the Agents' commission of Rs 30,000. This apparently pleased the shareholders and the Report was adopted unanimously.

Directors for the ensuing year were then elected when Mr. Bharucha again submitted to the Directors to take at least one of the shareholders as a Director. The Chairman promised to consider this proposition before the Board and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

SPORTING NEWS.

MANCHESTER NOV. HANDICAP.

LATEST BETTING.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The following is the latest betting on the Manchester November Handicap:—8/1 against Daimyo; 9/2 Lafadens; 100/9 Dorsay (taken and offered); 100/8 Cloudbank (offered); 100/7 Irish Eagle; 100/6 Carpathus (taken and offered); 100/6 Vaudricourt (offered), 20/1 (taken); 20/1 Jazz Band (offered); 33/1 Puttenden (taken and offered).—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

In the First Division of the Football League, Sunderland beat Preston by 2 goals to 1.

In a friendly Association Football Match, Northampton beat Oxford University by 4 goals to 1.

In the Rugby County Championship, Kent beat the Eastern Counties by 39 points to 11 at Blackheath.

At a Rugby Football match, All Blacks beat Oxford University by 38 points to 15 at Oxford.—Reuter.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

FIXTURES.

1ST DIVISION.

Saturday Nov. 22nd—Lusitanians versus B.B.E.F.A., Cooperage.

Monday Nov. 24th—Bom. Grenadiers versus R.A., Marine Lines.

Wednesday Nov 26th—G.I.P. Railway versus B.B. & C.I. Railway, G.I.P. Ground Parel.

Wednesday Nov. 26th—R.A. versus Y.M.C.A. Cooperage.

Saturday Nov. 29th—West Yorks versus Customs, Cooperage.

Wednesday Dec. 3rd—Rangers versus Hornets, Cooperage.

Thursday Dec. 4th—Bom. Grenadiers versus B.B.A.F.I., Marine Lines.

Saturday Dec. 6th—G.I.P. Railway versus Lusitanians, G.I.P. Ground Parel.

Saturday Dec. 6th R. A. versus B.B.R.FA., Cooperage.

Wednesday Dec. 10th Rangers versus Customs, Cooperage.

2ND DIVISION.

Saturday Nov. 22nd—Eastern Telegraph versus Y.M.C.A. Proctor, 5-0 p.m. Oval.

Saturday Nov. 22nd—Imperial Bank versus Y.M.C.A. Byculla, Cooperage 4 p.m.

Monday Nov. 24th.—St. Xaviers versus City Police, Cooperage.

Tuesday Nov. 25th—Mec. Transport versus Times of India, Colaba.

Saturday Nov. 29th—Eastern Telegraph versus C. H. School, 5 p.m. Oval.

Saturday Nov. 29th—Y M C A. Proctor versus Y.M.C.A. Byculla, Cooperage 4 p.m.

Monday Dec 1st—Parsi Athletes versus Hindu Gymkhana, Cooperage.

Tuesday Dec 2nd—Mec. Transport versus Govt. Telegraph, Colaba.

Saturday Dec 6th—Eastern Telegraph versus Imperial Bank 5 p.m. Oval.

Saturday Dec. 6th—Cathedral H. School versus Govt. Telegraph, Cooperage 4 p.m.

Saturday Dec. 6th—City Police versus Y.M.C.A. Proctor, G.I.P. Ground Parel.

Monday Dec. 8th—Colaba United versus Portuguese Rep., Cooperage.

Tuesday Dec. 9th—Mec. Transport versus I.L.P., Colaba.

SWIMMING COMPETITION FOR PA

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, a Swimming Competition for the Parsis will take place on Back Bay sea waters on Sunday (the 7th prox.) at 7-30 a.m. when the following events will take place:—

100 Yards for Boys under 14 years.

Open Competition for 100 and 200 Yards and quarter and half mile races will be run.

Entries for this Competition will be closed on Sunday the 30th instant.

BAY STORM SEQUEL.

DEPARTURE OF S. S. "EKMA" DELAYED.

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Owing to her late arrival in Madras on account of the storm in the Bay of Bengal and the consequent delay in the discharge of cargo intended for Madras, the B. I. S. N. steamer "Ekma" will leave Madras for Rangoon with mails and passengers on Saturday at 10 a.m. instead of Friday as usual.

LATE ARRIVAL OF CALCUTTA MAIL.

Due to the cyclonic conditions between Berhampore and Palasa on the Madras-Calcutta line the Calcutta mail, which generally arrives here at 8 in the morning, arrived at 10-30 to-night.

MAILS ARRIVE LATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The Madras Mail which was due to arrive at Howrah on Wednesday afternoon arrived here on Thursday morning at 7-30. The Puri express arrived four hours late.

MADRAS MAILS HELD UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The District Traffic Superintendent, Kurda Road, B. T. Railway wires under date 20th:—

Cyclonic conditions having prevailed between Palasa and Berhampore stations both up and down Madras mails had to be held up and will run indefinitely late. The bridge over the Bohuda river is slightly damaged and telegraph poles and signal posts have been blown down in several places. Repairs are taking place.

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The Election of Delegates for the Belgaum Congress, previously notified to be held on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant has to be POSTPONED till the result of the All-India Congress Committee's election is declared by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING only will be held on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Marwari Vidyalava Hall as previously announced.

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1924.

THE CONFERENCE.

The All-Party Conference which met last evening took less than three hours to conclude the day's discussion and we are by no means disappointed over the proceedings. It was a large and representative gathering which, united by a common policy, could alter the power of national agitation and carry us nearer the accomplishment of Swaraj There were many unfamiliar faces and a general desire for the candid expression of opinion. Massed as if on a new deck, the members of the Conference took time to find their sea-legs and there were some desultory discussions punctuating the progress of the first decision. The feeling of heterogeneous attendance was originally so disconcerting that many members seemed to take it for granted that the odds were all in favour of the enterprise proving abortive. So far the progress has been satisfactory and we would appeal to all representatives to give up the mood of sceptical cavil and patiently work for the success of the Conference. In attendance and representative composition, the meeting mirrored the situation in the country. The subject which occupied the mind of the Conference yesterday was the infliction of repressive measures in Bengal, and in order to frame an acceptable resolution the meeting nominated a strong Committee in which non-Congress bodies were well represented and we are glad to find that the Committee has, with commendable promptitude, adopted an agreed resolution. It is gratifying that abundant opportunities have been given to them for the expression of their opinion and that the discussion which preceded Mahatmaji's resolution brought out free views on the incidence of coercion in Bengal. The Liberal bloc, though indulgently silent, seemed to sympathise with the idea of leaving it to a Committee to frame the resolution. If non-Congress bodies are anxious for the weight of their voice, they cannot look to any better proof than the free constitution of the Committee, and it ought to be an earnest to them of the sincerity of Congressmen to find a way of peace and united action. We hope the Conference to-day will remember the appeal of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. Seventeen years ago—a long time in the memory of most people—when repression was launched in Bengal, it was to her a direct and exclusive ordeal, but soon the spirit of despotism spread all over India to her national humiliation. In words of fervent simplicity, Mr. Pal has appealed to the Conference not to isolate Bengal or treat her sufferings as the reward of a local *malise;* it is a timely appeal, for there is too much of the spirit of cold and distant suspicion regarding the alleged obliquity of the young Bengali. We refuse to look upon the success of repression in Bengal as a local phenomenon having no reaction in other provinces. Burma is in the throes of over-government, while provinces in the mainland are under the blight of ominous re-action. No party in India can feel comfortable over it and the Conference owes it to the country to pass the resolution adopted by the Committee against the short-cut devices of the policeman to tranquillise the surface of wrongful government in India. We must stand for Bengal, behind her and beside her.

Non-Brahmin leaders yesterday evinced an unhappy spirit of distrust when they insisted that the question of denouncing Government by Ordinance should be made into a bargain against the terms of unity. Mrs. Besant in her speech gave a *rechauffe* of her views in "New India" and expressed her solid belief in the existence of dangerous conspiracies and the eligibility of Ordinances to cope with them. The Non-Brahmin leaders did not proclaim any certitudes regarding the operations of the Third International, like Mrs. Besant, but they were distressed over the fantastic risk of their being sent home "bag and baggage" after the registering of a united protest against repression. Though it was an unworthy aspersion, it is a significant measure of the distrust we have incurred because of our failure in the past to make common cause with all the organic elements of opinion in the country. In a cogent speech, Mr. Satyamurthi dispelled the fears of the non-Brahmin spokesmen and told them plainly that their support should not be a matter of *quid pro quo*. He did still better in countering the speculative statements of Mrs. Besant regarding the "dangerous" devastation of anarchy in the country and its invisible connection with Moscow. Her argument was weak and her language failed to convey that sense of horror which impresses Indians in the depiction of red ruin. With amazing credulity, she put the circulation of murder-leaflets and the tragedy in the Khaddar-shop to the machinations of the revolutionary. The four incidents of four years are a thin indictment to be correlated to the Third International and she failed to carry the audience in her chain of esoteric surmise. When she belittled the evil scope of the Ordinance, she had to slur over the danger of allowing the police to attribute to politicians the "abetment" of crimes, and she had little to say in reply to the present avoidance of trials, according to the Ordinance. Good government is the only remedy for the impasse and we cannot compromise over the presumption of the bureaucracy that 99 per cent. of innocent suspects had better perish on the off-chance of one-per cent. being deservedly punished. Conviction must be based on truthful evidence, not on the testimony of phantoms who cannot be contradicted; but the Ordinance legalises the evidence of witnesses who have disappeared or are not produced by the police. Mrs. Besant lightly remarked that she would prefer to be detained by the police rather than allow the risk of crime somewhere. We think she is wrong. Indefinite detention, she ought to realise, may spell not only injustice but death. A Pentland's police-theory of nihilism would not justify the deprivation of liberty to an obnoxious political worker. When she thinks that the Ordinance but deserves to be corrected, she succumbs to a concatenation of fallacious premises and attaches them all to the bogey of the Third International operating in India. We are far more immune from it than England, where her analogies of repression go astray.

We hope the proceedings of the Conference to-day will begin with an emphatic and unreserved condemnation of Executive action without proper judicial trial; and then we should investigate the problem of unity without the superior smartness of being pessimistic. There is the spirit of gloomy prognostication abroad, which we hope will be overcome. Much depends upon the Liberals who have entrusted Mr. Sastri, Mr. Chintamani, and Mr. Kamat with the duty of conciliation or disruption on their behalf. From the views of Mr. Chintamani, we fear the Liberals do not share the ardent concern of Mahatma Gandhi to arrive at a settlement; there seems to be a perfunctory concern to see that they should negotiate for peace on irrafragable terms. Disbelief is the root of failure. We want the Conference, however, to provide for easy conditions of negotiation. Yesterday it was clear that the meeting was representative, but too unwieldy for delicate discussion. What harm would occur if constituent bodies elected five representatives each and enabled them to discuss the differences before throwing the whole idea of compromise to wide and desultory essays in oratory? It seemed last evening that the Conference was powerful in its representative capacity, but weak in the direction of previous understanding. The bulk of representatives would be content to be relieved of uncertain and promiscuous talk when trusted leaders could represent their views and adjust differences. Dispersion in small committees may do us an infinity of good. So far the Conference has progressed well and there is a sound representation of parties who though pessimistic can be inspired by common ideals of action. There are divers elements longing to be united and we are for a scheme of understanding without the prestige of mere voting. The Conference must proceed in hope, patience and a dogged zeal to avert failure.

EGYPT.

There will be unalloyed regret in Egypt over the death of Sir Lee Stack, the Commander-in-Chief of Egypt. A common sorrow is, however, corrupted by the show of vindictive gestures in England, and it is unfortunate that a mishap is abused for wild propositions about the "responsibility" of Zaghlul Pasha for the crime. The indictment is, however, typical, and we would not be surprised if England took the opportunity for the pushful subjugation of Egypt. Sir Lee Stack was shot by a gang of criminals and it required the pluck of an Egyptian to carry him home for the chance of restoration under medical treatment. Zaghlul Pasha has denounced the attempt at murder. The Egyptian police are on the trail of the criminals and the State has offered a reward of £10,000 for the detection of the offenders. Crimes and murders, unfortunately, occur in all countries and it is vile malice that Reuter has had to report when we are told that "the members of the Egyptian Government and especially Zaghlul are largely held morally responsible for the crime owing to their anti-British attitude". It would seem that the proper course for Zaghlul Pasha is to be subservient to Britain and prevent criminal disorder! Zaghlul Pasha himself was shot recently, but there was nobody in England to moralise about the anti-Egyptian attitude of Britain. The betrayal of Egypt by Zaghlul is now held up as the duty of the Egyptian Government, and a show of security for British officers. It is a pity that a common expression of regret is rendered impossible by the disposition of the British press and, as it also appears, of the British Government, to exploit the situation and make it a pretext for fresh attacks on Egyptian freedom. These misfortunes occur at times and the proper way of reparation is to punish the miscreants as in the case of Field Marshal Wilson's murder. To make an opportunity out of it for the exploitation of a country is to make blood a convenient equivalent for national outrage.

Notes of the Day.

Better Late Than Never.

We congratulate the Government of India on their recognition, belated though it is, of the imperative need of the Khilafat Delegation immediately proceeding to Nejd and the Hedjaz. The incalculable harm done by the delay in the granting of the passports so long is brought into relief by the telegram which the "Muslim Outlook" has received from a Bahrein correspondent and which gives a report of the correspondence between Ibn Saud and Emir Ali. The latter declares that he is ready for war and is powerful enough to turn out the Nejd troops from Mecca if Ibn Saud refuses peace. The defiant attitude adopted in this letter and his sudden decision to take the offensive against Ibn Saud's forces are in striking contrast with the overtures for peace which Emir Ali made soon after the flight and abdication of his father of inglorious memory. What has brought about this sudden change? The Muslims of India, knowing how unpopular the Sheriffian family is among the tribes in the Hedjaz, know that it could not be due to the spontaneous rally of the latter on the side of Emir Ali. Only aid from outside or promise of it could explain this unexpected exhibition of new-born strength by the latter, which, it is noteworthy, dates from the time of the sudden arrival at Jeddah, in a cargo boat, of Mr. Philby on what is ostentatiously reported to be a purely unofficial mission of mediation. Evidently either Mr. Philby's mission has miscarried or it is not what it has been represented to be.

A Mission of Peace.

However that may be, so far as the Muslim world is concerned, it will endorse Ibn Saud's action, which is in accordance with its view. The Sheriffian family has lost the confidence of Muslims all the world over because of the misrule of "King" Hussein and his oppressive treatment of pilgrims, not to speak of its betrayal of the cause of Islam and Arab freedom during and after the war. Ibn Saud had, therefore, the sympathy of the Islamic world in his campaign for the emancipation of the Hedjaz from the control of "King" Hussein and his family, however much it deplored the fratricidal war between the Arabs. And his demand that Hussein's sons should evacuate the Hedjaz and then await the Muslim world's decision to appoint the custodians of the Holy Places will also find universal support. This way alone, as he says, bloodshed can be avoided. If the Delegation of the Khilafat Committee had been allowed to proceed to the Hedjaz and Nejd earlier, they would have been able to exert their influence on the side of a peaceful settlement. As it is, though much valuable time has been lost, it is not too late for them to contribute an important share in avoiding further bloodshed and bringing about a happy settlement of a question which vitally affects the future of Islam.

Plain-Speaking At Last.

All India will be grateful to Mr. E. J Dukes, the representative of the Board of Opium Society, for the courageous manner in which he exposed the unrepresentative character of Mr. Campbell at the Geneva Opium Conference. Mr. Campbell is a representative of the Government of India and so long as the latter owe no responsibility to the people of India that is, so long as the people of India are not masters in their own country, no official nominee can speak in their name in the same manner as the representative of Canada or of France can speak in the name of the Canadian or the French people respectively. But, apart from the strictly constitutional aspect of the question, the views of the people of India and of the Government of India are so diametrically opposed on the question of the opium evil that Mr. Campbell's pretensions to represent the former can only be characterised as an insult both to them and the Conference. The people of India regard the opium traffic except to the limited extent of satisfying medical and scientific needs, as both immoral and injurious. But the Government of India have not only defied public opinion in the country but have also defeated the purpose of the Hague Opium Convention by preventing the restriction of opium cultivation to such purposes only.

Misrepresenting India.

Nor is that all. At successive Conferences their nominees have indulged in a gross misrepresentation of Indian opinion by claiming that the use of raw opium "according to the established practice in India", and its production for such use, are not illegitimate under the Convention. They have thus added insult to injury. But the pretty game of throwing dust in the eyes of the world could not last long. The true voice of India has at long last reached the Conference. Not only has a petition with 400 signatures been presented to the Conference but the latter has also, through the Mahatma's telegram, learnt that all India wants the suppression of the opium traffic except for medicinal purposes. If, in spite of this knowledge, the Conference repeats its achievements of previous years, it will have but given another proof of the futility of such so-called World Conferences dominated by the Imperialistic Powers.

Mr. Bhopatkar's Bill.

We invite attention to the statement of objects and reasons appended by Mr. Bhopatkar to his Municipal Bill for the introduction of which leave was granted at the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council. It is more than twenty years since the last Municipal Act was placed on the statute-book and it is a sad commentary on the ways of our Government that they should have been so hopelessly tardy in realising the high ideals of the founder of Local Self-Government. Mr. Bhopatkar seeks to amend the antiquated law on the subject by popularising the constitution of Municipalities as well as by emancipating them from the benevolent guardianship of Government. First, he would sweep a much larger number of these bodies in the group of City Municipalities which would at the same time be made wholly elective. The few Municipalities which served towns with less than 15,000 souls would also have an elective majority of four-fifth of their number. The Bill would also empower all Municipalities, great and small, to elect their own presidents and to disqualify officials for the offices of president and vice-president. But while providing for greater independence of Municipalities in sundry ways, Mr. Bhopatkar would also remind them that they were after all designed to serve the public and would therefore discourage the growing tendency on the part of these bodies to apply summary methods of acquiring lands without exhausting the special procedure provided by the Land Acquisition Act. The reforms which Mr. Bhopatkar proposes, in some respects, fall short of the requirements of the time and as such should recommend themselves even to the most cautious legislators. We trust that Government too will for once heartily cooperate with the Council so to expand and improve the Bill as aptly to combine administrative efficiency with popular freedom.

Realising the Ideal!

The latest Excise Administrative Report of the Punjab Government very solemnly tells us that "the total prohibition of alcohol is at present impossible." If there were any genuine practical difficulties in going dry a Government that attached less value to considerations of revenue would make serious efforts to combat them. But the Report gives us an inkling of the Government's true mind, when in the very next sentence we read that 'a small minority of the people' are used 'to moderate indulgence in alcohol and certain other drugs' and 'their indulgence in these articles does no harm to themselves or to their neighbours.' No trader in liquor would claim more for the virtues of wine and the Government in their solicitude to help this 'small minority' declare it contrary to their "accepted policy" to deprive them of the facilities for drink. And as the champion of this 'small minority' they would fain lower the duty if they had not to encounter opposition at the hands of the Council! This is how the ideal of Prohibition is being realised in this country.

"REA[illegible]

EMIR ALI[illegible]

NEJD-HEDJAZ C[illegible] PONDECE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

The "Muslim Outlook's" Bahrein correspondent in a special wire, dated November 19th, states that the Nejd News Agency reports that the following correspondence has passed between the Governments of Nejd and the Hedjaz:—

A wireless message has been received by the Nejd Government from Mir Sharif-Alibin-al Hussein, Jeddah, declaring that he is ready for war and is powerful enough to turn out the Nejd troops from Mecca if Nejd refuses peace. The Nejd Government replied that Sharif Hussein's actions and operations regarding Nejd and all Muslim nations were the cause of recent events and it was necessary that Hussein's sons should evacuate the Hedjaz and then await the Muslim world's decision to appoint the custodians of the Holy Places. The Muslim world alone had the full right and nobody else. By this way alone could bloodshed be avoided. Otherwise no responsibility would rest upon the causer.

FOREIGN AID BEHIND EMIR ALI.

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK'S" WARNING.

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

Commenting editorially on the above the "Muslim Outlook" says that Emir Ali's threats seem to imply foreign aid behind him and the paper utters a warning as to the danger of any such aid being given to any of the Hashmites whether in the Hedjaz, Iraq or Transjordania.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OVER.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Geneva.—The Second Opium Conference has concluded general discussion. The Canadian Delegate declared that Canada was prepared to give general support to the movement for the limitation of the manufacture of opium and its derivatives and also an effective control of its import and export.

Dr. Sze pledged China's support to the Conference. The Egyptian Delegate suggested the inclusion of Hashish in the list of narcotics.

The Turkish Delegate dwelt on the sufferings of the Turks on account of Hashish.

Sir Malcolm Delevigne said Britain was of opinion that complete elimination was impossible though limitation of the production was possible.

The Indian Delegate accepted the scheme prepared by the Advisory Committee.

The American Delegation submitted a plan with a view to combatting the traffic.

After this the meeting adjourned till afternoon.—Reuter.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC.

MAHATMA'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Geneva.—When the Opium Conference was discussing philanthropic societies' suggestions, Mr. Campbell objected to certain remarks by Mr. E. J. Dukes representing the Board of Anti-Opium Society to the effect that the Indian Government Delegate did not represent the people of India and to Mr. Dukes' speaking in the name of the 400 signatories of the petition representing 216,000 people of India who are in favour of limiting the cultivation of the poppy to medical and scientific needs.

The President, however, remarked that his impression of Mr. Dukes' remarks did not tally with Mr. Campbell's.

MAHATMA'S TELEGRAM.

Among the addresses delivered was a speech by Mr. Alexander, representing the Society of the Friends of Great Britain, in the course of which he said he was glad to note that India had given effect to the policy of the Hague Convention. The people of India would welcome the total abolition of opium cultivation. He added he had received to-day a telegram from Mahatma Gandhi declaring that all India wanted the suppression of the opium traffic except for medicinal purposes. Mr. Alexander said he hoped India would accept some reduction in cultivation.—Reuter.

SPANISH DELEGATE'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Geneva.—The Opium Conference, resuming to-day, listened to the addresses of philanthropic societies, largely British and American, but including one French and one Chinese submitting suggestions to combat the use of narcotics. The Spanish Delegate proposed that the Secretariat should distribute information to the delegations of the suggestions of private associations and that the Conference should reassemble to-morrow, but it adjourned thus showing that an agreement has not yet been reached regarding the Japanese contention respecting import licenses.—Reuter.

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[illegible]STACK DEAD

[illegible]H CABINET'S SPECIAL MEETING

SITUATION CONSIDERED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Cairo.—Sirdar Sir Lee Stack died at midnight.—Reuter.

DEFINITE DECLINE AT 11 P.M.

Cairo.—The Sirdar slept calmly under a narcotic administered at ten in the evening, but a definite decline in his condition began at eleven, his heart becoming very weak. He expired peacefully at 11-45 p.m.—Reuter.

(Major General Sir Lee Oliver Stack has had a long career in the Sudan. He was appointed the Sudan Agent and Director of Military Intelligence in 1908. He was the Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government from 1913-16. Since 1917 he has been the Governor-General of Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army).

BRITISH CABINET'S SPECIAL MEETING.

TO CONSIDER THE SITUATION.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 20.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this evening at number 10, Downing Street, and it is understood that the situation created by the outrage at Cairo was under consideration.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Prior to the death of Sirdar Sir Lee Stack, an emergency meeting of the British Cabinet was held to consider the situation arising out of the attack and lasted nearly two hours. A despatch from Lord Allenby was considered and the nature of the protest to be made to the Egyptian Government was discussed.

One paper says that an official announcement will probably be made in London and Cairo simultaneously to-day of the action the Government proposes to take. It adds that the official circles in London are of the opinion that something beyond mere verbal protest and punishment of the criminals in what is an unquestionably carefully concerted outrage is necessary. The paper anticipates that strong measures will be taken.—Reuter.

SIRDARSHIP OF EGYPTIAN ARMY.

TO BE SEPARATED FROM GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP OF SUDAN.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Cairo.—The newspaper "Abram" says that the British Government has instructed Lord Allenby to inform King Fuad and the Egyptian Government of Britain's decision to separate the Governor-Generalship of the Sudan from the Sirdarship of the Egyptian Army.—Reuter.

ZAGHLUL REPUDIATES ATTACK.

APPEAL TO NATION TO AID AUTHORITIES.

Cairo.—Zaghlul Pasha in another communique reiterates the repudiation of the infamous attack on Sirdar Sir Lee Stack which he characterises as harmful to Egypt's good name and appeals to the nation to aid the authorities to discover the criminals and thus merit the recognition of those who are jealous of the country's reputation, happiness and tranquillity, and who know that recourse to criminal violence is a betrayal of the sacred cause based on justice and right.—Reuter.

KING FUAD PAINED.

PROCLAMATION TO EGYPTIAN ARMY.

King Fuad in a proclamation to the Egyptian army says that he himself and his Government are deeply afflicted by the odious attack on the devoted Sirdar and keenly regrets such a misfortune to the highest officer in the army, who was well-known for his chivalry, courage and signal services to the army. He prays that God may grant him quick recovery and perfect health.—Reuter.

HERO OF THE TRAGEDY.

CHAUFFEUR'S COOL COURAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Cairo.—The hero of the tragedy is March, Sir Lee Stack's chauffeur, who is an Australian, not an Egyptian as stated in an earlier message. There is general admiration for the coolness, with which he drove the car to the Residency, although twice wounded. March says the car seemed to be surrounded by gunmen shots coming from front and from rear. He thinks that at least eight men were involved, all of whom were dressed as Effendies, one of them wearing a false beard.

BYE-ELECTION FOR DAIL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

At the bye-election for the Dail now in progress East Cork has also been won by the Government Party whose candidate Mr. M. L. Noonan obtainetd 17,717 votes while Mr. Michael Walsh (Republican) secured only 12,399.—Reuter.

AMERICAN LETTER

MISREPRESENTATIONS ABOUT INDIA

NEED FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

(From our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

This letter is one of three letters I intend to write on the subject of Foreign Propaganda by the Indian National Congress. I do hope that our leaders will pay careful attention to the following lines, and receive them in the spirit in which they are written.

India In The Eyes Of America.

It is almost a universally admitted fact that India is outrageously misrepresented in this country. The Americans betray their colossal ignorance about India. All that they seem to know about India is that her people are magicians well versed in Oriental witchcraft and trickery, that they are orthodox in the extreme, that they throw their babies in the Ganges, that they burn their widows alive, that Indian Rajas are despots and lead a luxurious life surrounded by a beautiful flock of women put in a Zanana, and that the English are ruling these uncivilized people with the altruistic idea of "civilizing" the natives. The cinemas too are having their own share in this misrepresentation and any plot woven around Indian surroundings is shown as ending in the so-called Oriental witchcraft and trickery. Add to it the busy British propagandists who are always busy to discredit the Indians in the eyes of Americans by all means they can possibly imagine.

In view of the damage that is being done to the cause of India due mainly to our tacit silence and inertia to wake up to the need of the time, I believe it is time that we should be "up and doing" whatever little we can at this time of our national crisis. Lokamanya Tilak had time and again advised our National Congress to set aside funds for carrying on publicity work in England and America. We owe to the memory of that astute practical politician to do something in this matter as the anti-Indian propaganda in this country has been causing great harm to our cause. We cannot forget the fact that London is no more the financial centre of the world,—that honour now being transferred to New York. The word of America has a prestige behind it. Though the salvation of our nation lies with us, it would be foolish to forget the fact that we can no more remain isolated from the rest of the world and that the moral support of America to our cause would be a great asset which will have its value in due course. Before going deeply into this matter it would not be out of place to give a fairly accurate picture of the present condition of anti-Indian propaganda in this country that is damaging our cause.

Messrs. Wadia And Rustomjee.

I need not enter here into the Anglo-American propaganda against India, as, for example, carried on systematically by Mr. Ralsten Hayden, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Michigan, who contributes a page in the "Current History Magazine" every month on India, his latest political lie about India being to call the Swarajya Party as an avowed "party of violence." However, I should like to draw the attention of your readers to three persons who have been carrying on propaganda in the name of "sons and daughters of India." Mr. Wadia of the Theosophical Society visited this country some time ago. He spoke on Indian problems and being an avowed moderate condemned the nationalist movement in bitter words and misleading statements. Mr. Syud Hossain, who has been in this country for a couple of years, tried to get Mr. Wadia to speak in open meetings where he could be present to refute his statements, but Mr. Wadia avoided him and kept on which hopelessly betrays the nature and character of the propaganda which certain Anglo-Indian journals have been carrying on with reference to the recent arrests.

THE ACTING-EDITOR'S REPLY.

The acting Editor says, in reply, that the Editor of the "Catholic Herald" has just set out for Burma and is, therefore, unable to deal with the question personally. He adds, "As regards the story, I am sorry that I am unable to give you the name of the informant as the Editor, who told me the facts, had forgotten it himself. He merely could tell me that the person in question is a member of the Calcutta Corporation, a native of the same town or village as Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. No information was given in writing."

"FORWARD'S" WARNING.

Commenting on this incident as a "shameless lie", "Forward" in a leading article says: "Our contemporaries will do well to remember that the spirit of non-violence has not permeated our country to such an extent that honest men will stand by and put up with a mendacious propaganda carried on before their very eyes against them when they have the power to bring to account those who are responsible for it. Much has to be tolerated in public life and a great deal more in the sphere of journalism, but not a malicious and lying propaganda meant to crush the youth of the country.

(Continued on next page.)

SJT SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE.

A DISGRACEFUL ATTACK

INTERVIEW THAT NEVER TOOK PLACE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Disgraceful is the attitude adopted by the "Catholic Herald of India" in publishing a false allegation against Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. The paper contained the following interview, which subsequently proved to be without foundation:—

A friend of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation who was arrested under Regulation III of 1818, recently visited the young man's father and reports the following words from the old gentleman, "I was so glad that my boy had been appointed Chief Executive Officer and to see that his work was keeping him away from revolutionary activities and severing him from dangerous connections."

Immediately after this paragraph had appeared in the paper, Mr. Sarat Bose, brother of Mr. Subash sent the cutting to his father enquiring its authenticity. His father replied: "The report in the "Catholic Herald" is absolutely false." Mr. Sarat Bose thereupon addressed a letter to the Editor of the paper asking him the name of the friend of Mr. Subash Bose, name of the informant, the date on which and the place at which the alleged friend of Mr. Subash visited their father and to forward to him any statement written by the informant. As a result of this enquiry, an amazing reply evoked from the acting Editor of the paper,

REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

SWARAJ THE ONLY REMEDY FOR ANARCHY.

The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Committee appointed by the All Party Conference yesterday:—

(a) While firmly of opinion that anarchical organisations can never secure Swaraj to the people of India, and while disapproving and condemning most emphatically such organisations if any, this Conference representing all classes and communities of India and every variety of political opinion, views with strongest disapproval and condemns the action of the Governor-General in promulgating the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924, as such extraordinary measure, being a direct invasion upon individual liberty, should not have been enacted without the sanction of the legislature and as it easily lends itself, at the hands of the Executive, to grave abuses resulting in implicating innocent persons and in interfering with constitutional political activity, as past experience of similar measures has repeatedly demonstrated.

(b) This Conference urges the immediate withdrawal of Ordinance and the trial, if necessary, and in accordance with the ordinary law, of the persons detained under it.

(c) This Conference further urges that Regulation 111 of 1818 which gives the Government powers of arresting and confining persons suspected of public crimes, without warrant, without trial, and without statement of reasons for such arrest and confinement, should be forthwith withdrawn.

(d) This Conference records its conviction that the present political situation in India is due to the denial of just rights, long overdue of the people, and that the speedy establishment of Swaraj is the only effective remedy therefor.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Lille.—One of the so-called war-criminals, the German General von Nathusius, sentenced *in contumaciam* to five years' imprisonment after war, on a charge of stealing furniture and articles of clothing from a Chateau in which he was billeted in war-time, was rearrested when visiting his father's grave at Forbach. He was, to-day, retried by a court-martial. He strenuously denied the charge, but the Court decided by a majority of four to three that Nathusius was guilty and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment and ordered him to pay the costs of the prosecution.—Reuter.

COUNTRY'S ANSWER TO REPRESSION.

REPEAL STAR CHAMBER LEGISLATION.

SWARAJ--THE ONLY REMEDY FOR ANARCHY.

ALL PARTY CONFERENCE MEETS.

FRIST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS: HOT DEBATE.

The All-Party Conference which met yesterday at the Muzferabad Hall was a thoroughly representative one, containing as it did all parties and communities in India, including two Englishmen, and two English ladies. The Liberals were present in large force, some thirty seats having been reserved for them The Swarajists also were present in large numbers, as also other parties in the country.

There was a perfect unanimity in the Conference about the one thing which it had met there for namely the repressive policy of the Government in Bengal. There was almost no difference at all on this point, and the only dissentient was Mrs. Besant and her small party. But hers was a solitary voice and even the Non-Brahmins condemned the steps taken by Government.

The speech of Mahatma Gandhi disarmed all opposition.

It must be stated that the Liberal Party took no part at all in the discussion, and left the speech-making part of the business severely alone. While it is easy to emphasise on the differences of outlook and views, it must be admitted that there was a great desire on the part of all the speakers to be as conciliatory as possible.

The All-Party Conference met yesterday at the Muzaferabad Hall at 4 p.m.

Among those present might be mentioned: Messrs. Sastri, C. Y. Chintamani, B. S. Kamat, Dr. K. F. Dadachanji, Mr. P. C. Cethna, Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, Sheriff Devji Kanji, A. M. Jivanji, Byramji Jijibhoy, Moulvi Rafiuddin Mahomed, Messrs. C. R. Reddy, A. M. Surve, B. F. Bharucha, V. J. Patel, Vallabhbhai Patel, N. V. Gokhale, Lady Emily Lutyens, Mrs. Besant, Mrs. Naidu, Dr. Ansari, Moulana Shaukat Ali, Mr Marmaduke Pickthall, Messrs. A. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Lalji Naranji, Abbas C. Tyabji, Dr. Rajabally Patel, Messrs. K. F. Nariman and J. B. Petit.

Election of President.

Moulana Mahomed Ali said as the President of the All-India Congress Committee he had invited not only the members of that Committee, but representatives of all political parties and the various communities in India, with a view to consider what steps they could take to induce all parties to join the ranks of the Congress, and particularly to induce those who left in 1920 that they could not remain in the Congress—to induce them to remain in the Congress and also to devise the means whereby they could meet the repressive policy of the Government in Bengal. This was a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and of the friends they had invited. It would be in the fitness of things to invite somebody else to take chair to preside over the Conference. After the Conference was over, they could hold a meeting of the A. I. C. C. to consider the resolution passed. He proposed that Sir D. M. Petit should take the chair and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel act as the Secretary of the Conference.

Sir D. M. Petit then took the chair.

Sir D. M. Petit's Opening Speech.

Sir Dinshaw asked their forgiveness for not being as qualified as they would expect him to be to preside over such a gathering as theirs. Besides he did not know the position in India, owing to his prolonged absence from the country, as all the news he had heard was through the scrappy and prejudiced columns of the English newspapers. He had set foot in Bombay only that morning, and he thought the only reason why he was appointed President was because being a non-party man he was, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion as a politician.

Babu Girish Chander wanted to know why the Communist Party was excluded from the Conference, as they might have sent that party at least one card of invitation.

Mrs. Naidu said two cards had been given to the individuals represented by the paper "Socialist" in Bombay.

The Chairman said it was a matter for the Conveners of the Conference to decide and he had nothing to do with it.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

MAHATMA'S RESOLUTION.

Mahatma Gandhi than moved the following resolution.

It is resolved that a small Committee containing the leaders of the several parties represented at the Conference be appointed forthwith to prepare and draft a resolution for submission to the Conference with reference to the repressive measures adopted by the Government of Bengal, with the concurrence and approval of the Government of India, the Committee to report to the Chairman at or before 10 p.m

Mahatma Gandhi said in accordance with the invitations issued by Moulana Mahomed Ali they had met there in order to consider certain things, one of which, and perhaps the most pressing, was some action to be taken by this Conference, if at all it was possible, in connection with the repressive policy adopted by the Government of Bengal with the concurrence and the approval of the Government of India. It was the desire of those who were associated with Moulana Mahomed Ali on the Working Committee, and also of the members of the Swaraj Party, that there should be a resolution on the repressive policy arrived at by the different parties represented there at the Conference and that that resolution should be passed unanimously. It was also the wish of Moulana Mahomed Ali, as also the Working Committee and the members of the Swaraj Party, that all their deliberations and resolutions should be, as far as possible, unanimous. They had gathered together not to emphasise points of differences, but to understand and find out points of agreement and to see whether it was possible for them to come together and to work together in connection with those points of agreement. One of those was some action in connection with the extraordinary Ordinance published in the Government of India Gazette as also in the Bengal Government Gazette and the action taken in virtue of the Ordinance and the Regulation III of 1818. So far as he was aware, there was this much cocsensus of opinion that it was possible to take some action, at least to arrive at some declaration of opinion representing all the parties that were represented in the Hall. Unfortunately, he had to add that the task of drafting the resolution was placed in his hands, and he was not able to consult the heads of the different parties that had arrived for the Conference. But he had the honour and pleasure of waiting upon Mrs. Besant and he had discussed the resolution with her. He had not the pleasure and honour of waiting upon Mr. Sastri, owing to pressure of engagements and the number of callers he had to see that morning. He was not able to send the resolution early, because he was engaged in showing that resolution to his colleagues. He had the pleasure in company with Messrs. Nehru and Das of discussing the matter with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, but he had not the resolution with him then. He had thought there should be no difficulty in coming to a unanimous decision on the repression that was going on in Bengal and he had promised to send the draft to Mr. Jinnah as early as possible, but he could not do so. He wanted to tell them, therefore, that the resolution was not sprung on the Conference as a surprise, and he did not want to do so. He proposed that a small Committee be appointed of this House consisting of members representing every party that had taken the trouble of being represented in the Hall and at the Conference, and that Committee should immediately proceed to consider the resolution and arrive at a common draft or a common resolution, which should be presented before the Conference. Therefore, if that proposal was passed and the Committee was appointed they should straightway proceed with the consideration of the resolution. He was not suggesting names, because he did not know how many parties were represented there and how many were present there. He ventured to suggest that no more than two names should be suggested of persons belonging to each party. His own experience was that smaller the Committee the better the result. He suggested that a Committee be appointed representing all the parties in order to consider forthwith the draft resolution to consider the repressive policy in Bengal and to report to the Conference which was to meet the next day, the report to be handed over to the Chairman before 10 o'clock that night, so that the resolution might be circulated among the members of the Conference that had met there.

Pandit Motilal Nehru seconded the proposal.

Mr. R. Venkatram opposed on the score that

(Continued on next page.)

STOP PRESS

RUSSIAN TREATIES.

BRITAIN REFUSES TO RATIFY.

LONDON. Nov. 21.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has told Rakovsky that Britain refuses to ratify the treaties with Russia, because she believes that the Zinovieff letter is genuine.—Reutes.

BOMBAY AND REVIVAL OF INDIAN ART.

CAPTAIN SOLOMON'S LECTURE.

(FROM ARTHUR FIELD.)

Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon (Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay) delivered a lecture before the members of the India Society at "Cromwell Road." The gathering of London's Conservative Orientalists was a brilliant one, socially and intellectually and the noted artists who were attracted to it helped to relieve the meeting of its dominants tone of gorgeous orthodoxies. In the regretted absence, owing to illness, of Lord Carmichael, Sir Francis Younghusband kindly agreed to preside, and spoke very friendly words about the work of the Bombay School exhibited at Wembley. The lecture was illustrated by further examples lent by Sir George Lloyd, who was absent fighting for a parliamentary seat at Eastbourne. The lecturer did what we suppose is the polite thing by wishing him victory over his Labour opponent, but we hasten to add that he evidently meant that the artists of India are grateful to Sir George for services rendered.

CAPT. SOLOMON'S SPEECH.

Among the company were Professor Wm. Rothenstein, Mr. Harold Speed. Professor Bickerton and other artists, Sir Thomas Arnold, Dr. F. W. Thomas (the Librarian), Mr. M. J. Richter (the Hon. Secretary of the Society), Sir John Cumming, Lady Cromer, Lady Scott, Lady Erskine, Mrs. Saul Solomon and Miss Daisy Solomon. Captain Solomon paid a grateful tribute to the Rt. Hon. Sir George Lloyd for his patronage of Bombay art and for the powerful appeal he had made in London on behalf of the art revival of India. He also referred to the able past Principals of the School of Art, Bombay, like Messrs. Terry and Griffiths. Long before the Ajanta Caves came to be regarded in other parts of India as a miraculous art treasure, Mr. Griffiths was using them as a source of inspiration for the living artists. The students were taken into the Ajanta valley, and spent years in drawing from the Ajanta frescoes. The Bombay School began the first systematic training in sculpture. When Mr. Terry left India his pottery enterprise, which included a class of apprentices, was formed by Government into a section of the School of Art. Pottery had been a part of the School of Art instruction under Mr. Lockwood Kipling's direction, and Capt. Solomon thought that Bombay could claim to be the pioneer of School teaching in that subject. Even today the Bombay School was the only Indian institution to possess an architectural school organised to meet the growing needs of the country. If Bombay were conceded to be the centre of a revival of Indian Art in the South-West, the Sir J. J. School of Art was undoubtedly the heart of that activity. The students came from all parts, were of all creeds; pursued Indian traditions and preserved an Indian spirit in their work. The School does not seek to mould them, but to set their innate capacities free. The students need knowledge, and the acquirement of the necessary knowledge is rendered possible to them.

CHARACTER OF INDIAN ART.

The lecturer then described the character of Indian Art. He said it was a mistake to regard it as something so wholly spiritual that exercises in drawing from casts and from life, or life painting, would destroy and westernise the artist. Indian art, while it had its psychological aspects, was not a subject of mysticism or archaeology. It was based on principles like all other art, and was not solely the product of abstractions and emotions the finest paintings of India were founded on the same artistic principles as those (that is, the finest) of Europe, but were informed by a genius which differed characteristically.

The friends of India in England could help the Indian art by lending their countenance to Sir George Lloyd's proposals; the establishment of a sort of analogue of the Villa Medici, to be set up at Delhi,—and the employment of Indian students upon the mural paintings that ought to form a part of the new buildings of that imperial city, New Delhi. These two, the chief of the opportunities demanded, would constitute a genuine and in no sense demoralising or pampering measure of Government patronage for Indian Art.

Capt. Solomon said that India was beginning to think for herself. She had learned to scrutinise all the plans and policies which affected her destinies; and she had no desire for those unsuitble for her genius, temperament, and traditions, as well as needs. The well-planned coordination of all art activities leading towards the evolution of the highest artistic expression must be the watchword of all those who give their close attention to the artistic future of India.

THE DISCUSSION.

In the discussion which followed Professor Rothenstein said that if this was a new art, and not merely a revival, there was a need to evolve new symbols for ancient Indian art was largely sympolistic. To ask for official encouragement for art was to ask for more than they had yet received in England, but he admired the earnestness and high ideals of the lecturer.

Mr. Harold Speed said England had let mural decoration die out. The Pre-Raphaelites had the idea of reviving it, but the only man among them who could have effected it was Watts, and he found unspeakable obstacles to any great public effort in this direction. After naming a glaring instance of such obstruction, Mr. Speed said it was about time that someone started asking for English artists what Capt. Solomon was asking for Indians, a little more public encouragement.

Professor Bickerton agreed that art was neglected in England, and practically everywhere; nevertheless, this was no reason for failing to give a little assistance to such a remarkable and admirable work as was being done to encourage and develop the Native talent of Indian artists. When he visited India and saw its magnificent gates, buildings, and paintings, he thought of them only as glories of the past. Now, however, he learned with joy of the fact that native art still existed and only needed a little encouragement and the physical means of existence. He hoped Capt. Solomon would receive continued and increased support and endorsement from the authorities of Bombay and of India.

Mr. A. D. Bonarjee, warder of the Cromwell Road House, said that the efforts of the Bombay School filled him with pride as an Indian; and he added the hope that the work would be kept as Indian in its style as possible.

Sir Herbert Holmwood moved a vote of thanks in complimentary terms.

A lady artist spoke in glowing terms of the work exhibited, and praised the lecturer's effort and aims.

MOROCCAN WAR.

SPANISH WITHDRAWAL & CASUALTIES

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Madrid.—General Serrano and the Lieut.-Colonel mentioned yesterday were killed during the withdrawal on the Sheshuan Tetuan line. An official communique, today, says General Federico Berenguer was wounded the moment he took over command from General Serrano. One Lieutenant-Colonel was killed and two have been wounded in addition to a number of officers and soldiers, mostly of the native legion.—Reuter.

LATE MR. MONTAGU.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A distinguished gathering, including politicians of all parties, was present at the Memorial Service for Mr. Montagu at the West London Synagogue. The King was represented by Lord Colesbrooke, the Premier by Captain Herbert, and the India Office by Sir Arthur Hirtzel. There were also present Sir Alexander Cobbe and Lady Chelmsford.—Reuter.

AMERICAN LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

lecturing in lodges, clubs and closed door meetings. Mr. Rustomjee, another luminary, "born and bred in India" and an "eye-witness" of the blessings of English rule in India, is carrying on an anti-Indian propaganda around San Francisco in a more systematic manner. He is an eloquent speaker and carries his audience with him His old age also impresses them. Blood being thicker than water, the average American is prone to believe a person like him when he tells them that he is from India and that English have been doing "wonderful things" for India.

And A Madam Also.

As if to supply the need of representing the poor woman-class of India Mrs. Cornelia Sorabjee poses herself as a representative of the Indian womanhood, and writes articles in various mazagines. The average American is naturally interested in her writings as they have formed crude notions about Indian women and are anxious to have a first-hand knowledge about them from an Indian woman. Her quaint dress and her fluent English attract further attention and interest of the Americans who are so famous for their love of anything "strange and different from their own." An American journalist who had visited India some time ago wrote a really beautiful and truthful picture of Indian conditions. This self-styled Indian representative of the womanhood of India could not bear to see, this truth being told in so bold a fashion and so replied to the article with a force known only to propagandists of her type. I take the liberty of quoting a few remarkable sentences from her article written in the September issue of the "Asia" magazine which has quite a wide circulation in this country:—

"Take the enticement of the Assam coolies from their comfortable homes and from certain employment at a time of economic pressure upon the tea-gardens run by English planters. Gandhi's men lured them over miles of long, hot road, on the promise of increased wages, to take a steamer service crossing the river back to their home districts—the same service likewise being induced by the like agency to strike work. Along the banks of the river thousands of coolies died from cholera. The remnant were repatriated at Government expense. . . . Those who were suffering from economic conditions of the times were told that the rice was dear because the British had issued law that this should be so, and deluded India to feed Germany . . . only the Mahatma can alter that. I know a case where the curse of leprosy was put upon a woman in the name of Gandhi because she wore Manchester *sari*. . . . As to the people who refrained from the practice of their professions (during the N. C. O. movement) the majority were profitless idlers, taking the dolls collected from the poor and from women among the rich who in moment of emotion poured their jewels, wet with tears, at Gandhi's feet. . . . (In 1919) the extremists realized that at least a semblance of unity was necessary and that this could be achieved only by agitation outside the full self-government issue. So the Rowlatt Act against sedition and the disrespect shown the Caliph by the Allies in the Treaty of Sevres were dragged in and proved momentary cement. Gandhi is already forgotten. . . . C. R. Das has given place to another. . . ."

H. E. The Commander-in-Chief, The Hon. Alice Douglas Pennant, Major General G. N. Cory, Major J C R. Gannon, Major L. M. Gibbs, Captain J. G. Pole-Carew and Miss Macartney arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Friday the 21st November and left the same afternoon.

Petermaritzburg.—A cricket match between Joel's English team and Natal has been abandoned as a draw owing to rain. Joels scored 178 (Kennedy forty-four) and 108 for five (Ernest Tyldesley forty). Natal made 202 (Taylor fifty-eight).—Reuter.

PROPOSED AIRWAY TO INDIA

SIR W. BRANCKER STARTS ON ITINERARY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Sir William Brancker departed by air for Paris. His itinerary is Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, Constantinople, Angora, Aleppo, Baghdad, Ispahan, Quetta, Multan, Lahore, Delhi, Allahabad and Calcutta. It is expected that the journey will occupy over a month. In the event of unfavourable weather rendering the flight over the Persian mountains dangerous, the alternative route from Baghdad to Multan will be *via* Bundar Abbas, Charbar and Karachi.

Sir W. Brancker who will be the first to fly in a British civil machine across Turkey to Constantinople intends to discuss with the Turkish authorities the re-establishment of a permanent airway to India by that route instead of *via* Egypt. He will also consult the civil and military authorities in the capitals *en route*. Besides a personal survey of the proposed airship route he will investigate the possibilities of extending the existing services to India and Asia.—Reuter.

FORCED TO LAND AT AMIENS.

Amiens.—Sir W. Brancker has been compelled to land owing to a fog.—Reuter.

EMPIRE LINKS.

EXTENSION BY AIRSHIPS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 20.

In an interview with a representative of the "Evening News" Sir W. Brancker said: "I am going to pave the way for permanent airways, both airship and aeroplane, throughout the Empire. But airways can only be made through the co-operation of all countries through which they pass, exactly the same as railways. What we want to do is to link up the various air lines with different countries, so that one can get from London to Cairo or London to Constantinople merely by changing planes, just the same as one changes trains. We have now started on a definite policy covering two years. I don't expect 1925 will be marked by anything sensational, but it will certainly be a year in which we shall make most steady developments. It is definite that we are going to extend our Empire links by aeroplanes and by airships, and all we want to do is to keep up steady improvement of good relations and co-operation with foreign Governments."—B. O. W.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO WEEK.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 20.

In connection with the International Radio Week, England will broadcast special programmes, on Tuesday evening, from half past ten to half past eleven. The object of the proposal is the utilisation of wireless for the promotion of international understanding and goodwill. The opening programme transmitted from London will probably commence with the address by Lord Parmoor, and will include a number of items by the broadcasting station band. On Thursday, the Brussels Broadcasting station will transmit the programme.

Friday evening is allotted to the Danish Radio Club, and on Saturday the Radio Paris, will provide the programme. The Pittsburg station in the United States is also taking part but a definite evening has not yet been fixed. Each of these stations will transmit a special programme for the occasion, composed as far as possible of characteristic national items. The British Broadcasting Company has intimated its intention to endeavour to pick up these special transmissions from abroad, and re-broadcast them for the benefit of listeners within its range.—B. O. W.

THE LATE CARDINAL LOGUE

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL EXPECTED,

LEAFIELD, Nov. 20

Press telegrams from Belfast indicate that the funeral of Cardinal Logue, which will take place in Armagh next Tuesday, will be of an impressive character. Dignitaries of the Catholic Church will attend from all parts of Britain and Ireland headed, it is expected, by Cardinal Bourne. The Pope will send a special representative, probably a Cardinal. The British and Ulster Governments will be represented and the Protestant Primate of Ireland, Doctor Darcy, will be there as well as the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, Doctor Hamilton. The choir of priests will number several hundreds.—B. O. W.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

TO ATTEND LEAGUE COUNCIL IN ROME.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Reuter is informed that Mr. Austen Chamberlain is going to Italy in December as a British representative on the Council of the League of Nations. He will thus miss the opening of Parliament. It is not yet certain whether he will officially attend various meetings of the Council in a similar way to Lord Parmoor who was appointed *ad hoc*, but it is not impossible that such an appointment will be made. The British Delegation will probably leave for Rome on December 5th. The presence of the Foreign Secretary is regarded as a further proof of the British Government's desire to promote the work of the League to the utmost.—Reuter.

COUNTRY'S ANSWER TO REPRESSION.

(Continued from previous page.)

they had adopted the old and discredited methods of secret diplomacy. It was for the Swaraj Party which had said that the measure was aimed at its very existence, to justify its former boast by action in the Legislative bodies.

Mr. Natarajan's Support.

Mr. K. Natarajan supported the proposition very heartily. To whatever party they might belong they all, he said, condemned the repressive policy of the Government now adopted in Bengal. He only wanted to make one suggestion that the Committee which was requested to frame a resolution of that kind should also strongly condemn the outbreaks of the anarchist movement, if it did exist in India. He did not know whether it existed or not. Responsible people in Bengal were speaking in two different voices. Some said the movement existed in a much deeper way than the Government suspected, while others said that it was mere fancy and imagination. He was not, therefore, able to make up his mind whether there was an anarchist movement or not. If it did exist, then it was a much greater danger to the country than the withholding of Swaraj from them. Therefore, they must strongly protest both against the anarchist movement as also against the Government policy.

Mrs. Besant Justifies Ordinance.

Mrs. Annie Besant had no doubt that the resolution before them was very carefully considered, but if there was going to be a Committee, they must give it some definite lead. She then spoke at great length justifying the Ordinance of the Government of India, and said there were ample safeguards in it.

She was not wholly prepared to approve of the Ordinance, but she supported the Government policy because she thought there was a dangerous conspiracy in the country. She entirely believed Mr. Das' speech and the whole sentence from it which had appeared in his paper. The arguments also were all well reasoned and true. From the events that were taking place in Bengal and outside that province in this country there was a sufficient ground for believing and proving that an anarchist conspiracy did exist in India. She then instanced the murder of Mr. Day, the Postmaster and one or two other cases, and asked whether these murders were not a sufficient justification for the Government action. They had also to take into consideration the Cawnpore trial, and the judgment of the High Court in the appeal. That conclusively proved that there was a Communist Party in this country behind which was the Third International in Russia. Considering the penal clauses she thought the sentences were very light. She asked them to take into consideration Mr. Roy's letters and the doings of the Third International at Moscow which was behind the whole thing. She did not think that the measures were aimed at the Swaraj Party, for the Ordinance had expressly excluded offences sections 124 and 124A.

Mr. R. Malaviya's Challenge

Mr. Radhakant Malaviya opposed the previous speaker. He was not going to mention the three murders referred to by Mrs. Besant because he did not know whether they were ordinary murders or political murders. He did not know also what had happened in Bengal, and he could not speak very intimately on the question. Referring to the judgments passed by the Allahabad High Court, he said he himself was a High Court pleader there, and the judgments passed there would never be passed by any High Court in the country. The sentences which were being given there would never be given by any other High Court in India. He was going to prove it, if necessary. (A voice:—"British Justice"). Although he was in Bombay he took care to lead the columns of "The Leader" in order to read the High Court cases there. He thought it was not proper that because two judges had pronounced that there was a conspiracy they should take it for granted that there was one. If when Mrs. Besant was arrested she had appealed to a High Court they would have passed a judgment which she would not have liked, but which she now asked them to accept as God's truth in this particular matter. He would place the evidence in the case before any two lawyers, and he doubted whether they would accept it as final. What did the Chief Justice say in regard to Dange, although he had disapproved of the terms of Roy? The Judge said that Dange had to keep himself within the law and therefore he had written that letter. It was not justice at all, and it was on that judgment that Mrs. Besant had based her arguments. At any rate, as far as Dange was concerned he would never have been convicted anywhere, had it not been for the Allahabad High Court.

Mr. Das: Outside India you mean?

Continuing, said Mr. Malaviya, the sentences given in Allahabad were unheard of in other countries and he hoped that Mr. Nehru would bear him out.

Unfair Criticism.

Babu Girish Chander complained that they were criticising the Communist Party which was not represented in the Hall at the Conference. They should not care for judgments in conspiracy cases, for he himself was concerned in such cases. Wherever there were such cases the accused were to be found guilty and sent to the Andamans. They were now suffering in Bengal because they had accepted the non-violent N. C. O. There were Communists in England and there was also a member of Parliament and nothing was done to them; yet they were criticising that party at the Conference although it was not represented there.

Unity First.

Mr. A. M. Surve, M.L.C said they could undoubtedly pass that resolution, if they were opposed to the policy of the Government. But they were losing a most important opportunity and not giving attention to a most important item and gave attention to a secondary item. Supposing the resolution recommended by the Committee was not passed unanimously by the Conference, what would happen then? Let them have unity first, and if they had unity that piece of legislation would not be on the statute book for a minute. Let them [illegible] mittee to bring about union.

Sheriff Devji Canji seconded. [illegible] had taken the second item first. [illegible] first item second, which ought not [illegible] been done.

Another Non-Brahmin Amendment.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudliar, M.LC. (Non-Brahmin, Madras) agreed with Mr. Surve. They had been called there to find points of agreement, and the first business of the Conference was to find those points of agreement. His own party had already condemned the Ordinance and their paper had also condemned it. It was perfectly fair to say that those who had come there had done so to find points of agreement between the parties. He had a feeling that the Conference was asked to condemn the Ordinance which was said to have been intended against the Swaraj Party in Bengal, and after that resolution was passed they could be sent back bag and baggage. He moved an amendment that consideration of the resolution proposed by Mahatma Gandhi be postponed, until the question of unity was discussed first.

Mr. B. Muniswami Naidu seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. K. Patel agreed with the previous speakers, as the essential purpose of the Conference was unity between the parties in the country. They had to overcome disunity in the country first among the political parties and then they could consider the repressive policy of the Government.

No Bargaining.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.C. (Madras) said as Mrs. Besant had spoken with frankness he also would speak with frankness. They should accept the proposal placed by the Mahatma before them, and they should vote for it. He did not like the bargaining spirit suggested by some members—that if you make it possible for us to enter we shall condemn the Ordinance of the Government, were they or were they not in opposition to the barbaric methods of the Government of Bengal? If they were in favour of that policy, then they parted company; if they condemned it then they should pass the resolution. Mrs. Besant had spoken to them of the repressive laws in England, but they must remember that in England every two or three years the people sent representatives into Parliament who were responsible to the people, but in India they were governed by a foreign irresponsible Government and the moment a man made himself too inconvenient to the Government he was put into the jail. He gave the name of Mrs. Besant herself in the days of the Home Rule League agitation. In England they had to pass such laws through the Houses of Parliament, before they could come into force. If there was anarchical conspiracy in Bengal he asked why they were not able to arrest a single person whom they could bring for open trial before a court of law? But they had been arrested under the Ordinance and the Government was under no obligation to bring them forward before a Court of law. The murderer of Day they must remember, was arrested by Indians, and condemned by an Indian jury, and therefore they could not say that an Indian jury was intimidated by anarchists, or even the witnesses were so intimidated. He did not ask them to pass the resolution in pity for the Swaraj Party; but if they had any self-respect left as Indians they should adopt the resolution on behalf of their Indian brothers who were now in jail. Why had the Viceroy not laid all his cards on the table, and placed the whole matter before the Assembly, although he had those statements before him for a long time past? About Mr. Natrajan's suggestion, he thought they could well leave the Government of India to deal with the anarchists.

Sardar Raja Singh supported the resolution and compared the sufferings of the Akalis at Gurkha-Bagh and other places with those of Bengal under the Ordinance.

A Simple Proposition.

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal supporting the resolution said the proposition was a simple one. Mr. Natrajan would be on the Committee and Mrs. Besant would also be there. There were differences of opinion about the objective of the repressive measures, and he asked the Committee to leave that question out altogether. They might be sure when Mahatma Gandhi was on the Committee that he would condemn violence on one side and support the violence on the other side. He appealed to them not to isolate Bengal, as they had done once before.

Don't Isolate Bengal.

Mahatma Gandhi in replying to the debate said the Committee was empowered to consider the *pros* and *cons* and if the Committee thought there should be any condemnation and if the Committee thought there was violence and it should be condemned it would not fail to do so. He proposed only to answer the points raised by his non-Brahmin friends, Mr. Surve and Sheriff Devji Canji. He feared they were putting the cart before the horse. They had all come there to see whether it was possible to combine on a common platform. They had to see whether it was possible for them to come to a common decision which was acceptable to all. If it was possible for them to agree to a proposition, then it would be possible for them to find a common platform. If they failed to agree in such a thing, then what hope was there of agreeing in a larger field. He had in view the contingency that they might not be able to agree at this present juncture upon a common policy and appoint common measures that would enable them to join the Congress. He agreed with Mr. Pal that they should not allow Bengal to be isolated. They must not commit that mistake again. Government had asked the public of India to support them. If the Committee thought that they should support the Government they would not hesitate to do so, and such a thing was not outside the scope of the Committee. Instead of bringing such a proposal at the fag-end of the Conference, he thought they should consider it when their minds were fresh.

The resolution was then put to vote and passed, only about 25 voting for the amendment, which was thus thrown out.

The Committee.

On the motion of Pandit Nehru the following Committee was appointed:—

The President, Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. V. J. Patel, C. R. Das, Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Srinivas Sastri, C. Y. Chintamani, M.A. [illegible]

[illegible] GAZINE

[illegible] CE WITH [illegible] POLICY.

[illegible] PROTEST.

[illegible] of the Grant Medical College [illegible] strong in the Marwadi Vidyalaya [illegible] day evening to protest against the [illegible] minded and autocratic manner of Major Higham, Dean of the College in refusing the editor of the College Magazine to publish his editorials in the magazine and to express their disapproval of the evidence of Major Higham before the University Reform Committee and to enter an emphatic protest against the different charges levelled against the students of the College in the course of his evidence. Dr. A. S. Erulkar, occupied the chair. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh also addressed the students.

UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE.

FINISHES RECORDING EVIDENCE.

The Bombay University Reform Committee finished recording evidence of witnesses yesterday evening. Prior to preparing their report, the Committee would proceed with their deliberations. Mr. A. J. Turner and Mr. K. Howlett, were the only witnesses before the Committee yesterday.

OBITUARY.

ADMIRAL SIR C. E. DOMVILLE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The death has occurred of Admiral Sir Compton Edward Domville.—Reuter.

(Born in 1842, the late Sir Compton Edward Domville was educated at the Royal Academy, Gosport; entered the Navy in 1856. He was appointed to the Royal Yacht in 1862, during which year he worked as Lieutenant. He was promoted Commander for service against Pirates in 1864; made Captain in 1876. He served in West Africa and the Cape during the Boer War. After steady rise, he was appointed second-in-command of the Mediterranean (1894-96); Admiral (1902); Admiral Supt. of Naval Reserves (1897-1902) and finally Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station (1902-5).

KIDNAPPING SCARE AT SINGAPORE.

MOB ATTACK ON INDIANS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Singapore.—Persistent allegations of kidnapping of children has resulted in mob attacks in widely-separated localities of Singapore. The attacks have been mainly directed against Indians. One Indian and one Chinese were beaten to death in the streets and others were rescued with difficulty by the police who were also threatened by the mob.—Reuter.

Jinnah, J. B. Petit, C. R. Reddy, B. C. Pal, Motilal Nehru, Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Harkisan Lal, Natarajan, A. M. Surve, Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Dr. B. S. Munje, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. B. S. Kamat, and Mr. C. V. Narsinha Raju.

The Conference will meet to-day at 12 noon.

The Committee immediately proceeded with its deliberations and arrived at a resolution which is published in another column. It will be placed before the open Conference to-day.

NON-BRAHMINS AND CONFERENCE

The following resolution was passed at an informal and emergency meeting of the Non-Brahmans of the Bombay Presidency held at Vandekar Mansion, Lamington Road, Bombay, on the 19th inst:—

"That the gentlemen who have received invitation to the Congress Conference should attend it in their personal capacities, and state that the Non-Brahmans will join on the following conditions, viz:—

(1) the term "Swarajya" should be defined to mean Membership of the British Commonwealth; (2) the Non-Brahman Party should not be asked to break up their organisations with regard to the questions relating to their own advancement—social, economic and industrial; (3) the political rights should be conceded to the Non-Brahmans in proportion to their numerical strength; and (4) the process of acquiring Swarajya in the sense stated above should be run on thoroughly constitutional lines."

MR. PAL IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal arrived in Bombay by the Calcutta Mail yesterday (Friday) at 1 p.m.

TO END REPRESSIVE "REGULATIONS."

M. L. A'S. NOTICE OF NEW BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Mr. M. K. Acharaya, M.L.A., has given notice of a bill called the "State Prisoners and Offences Act of 1925," which he proposes to introduce at the winter session of the Assembly for repealing the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation of 1818, the Madras State Prisoners Regulation of 1819 and the Bombay State Prisoners Regulation of 1827 and the State Prisoners Act of 1850 and 1857 and State Prisoners Act of 1858.

In the course of the statement of the object and reasons he says the conditions under which these regulations and acts were brought into being have long ceased to exist and the purpose for which they had been employed during the recent years had been altogether unwarranted and iniquitous. Therefore it is no longer desirable to arm the executive with arbitrary and unlimited powers provided in the regulations and acts referred to.

UR POONA LETTER.

OCAL BOARD ELECTIONS

MARATHI PRESS ON JT. STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

The winter season has set in with mere an common cold this year. But the erity of biting air is sufficiently counter-ed by two events which infuse a great ount of heat and warmth. The two nts are, the Calcutta compromise and elections to the All-India Congress mmittee of representatives of Maha-htra. The compromise effected between hatma Gandhi and the Swarajya Party s given general satisfaction to all intelli-nt persons here. Most of the Marathi wspapers have acclaimed it with much ief. But two papers, Dnyanprakash' d "Swarajya," the former a Moderate gan and the latter an uncompromising -change paper, have bitterly criticised th the Swarajya Party and the compro-se. They seriously call in question the ct, admitted even by Mahatmaji, that e repression is directed principally inst the Bengal Swarajists. "Swarajya" ted by Prof. S. M. Paranjpe character-s the attempt of the Swarajists to pro-im the repressive policy as aimed at ir destruction as "undignified and in-propriate." The other journal fore-ts that in the ensuing A. I. C. C. meet-, the Swarajists and the No-changers l fight about the point whether the re-ssion is meant to remove the Swarajists m the path or the No-changers. The er journals accept in general terms the reement with joy and hope for the Con-ss and the country.

A. I. C. C. ELECTIONS.

The second thing is the election to the I. C. C. The elections to the M. P. C. from the various Talukas have al-dy taken place and the elections to the I. C. C. are taking place by means of ing papers, the result of which will be lared on the 30th instant when the meeting of the new Maharashtra vincial Congress Committee will be held, the M. P. C. C. Swarajists and the -changers are divided nearly half and f the scales sometimes threatening to down on this side, sometimes on the r. But, from the No-change candi-es for the A. I. C. C. the No-changers m to be completely disheartened. None the stalwarts of the party have offered nselves for the A. I. C. C., the places ng filled by lesser lights and even darker dows. The Swarajists have set up can-ates for all posts except the Mahome-seats. These are the Swarajists candi-es:—Poona district Mr. G. S. Marathe, ary. Sholapur—Shet Gulabchand Hira-nd Doshi, Thana—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta L. A. Ratnagiri—Mr. B. R. Nanal, .C., East Khandesh—P. G. Joshi, .C., Ahmednagar—Mr. C. M. Saptar-M.L.C. For General seats, Mr. N. C. kar, M.L.A., Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. J. Soman, M.L.C. Dr. M. B. Welkar, .C. and Mr. R. N. Mandlik. Female —Mrs. Umabai Abhyankar and the uchable seat—Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, .C., Neither Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, Mr. V. G. Joshi of the Chitrashala is standing. Mr. Paranjpe has up the presidentship also and Mr kar of Ahmednagar, who was the only idate for the presidency, has been as as elected. The results of voting e made on the 30th

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

e work of the National Local Board is going on well. The election in the hern division is over and in the dis-of Thana the Nationalists have swept e boards by securing a majority. Mr. Gunjal, M.L.C., president of the al and Mr. G. K. Phadke of Kalyan heir best in the elections. In the al division the elections are to be n the month of March. The elections e local city Municipality will be held arch and activities of the prospective dates have begun. It is not yet defi-known whether, as in the last n, a combined Nationalist party con-g of both the Swarajists and the No-ers, would set up its candidates. But hances of that consummation being ed are very remote. For, since the lection much water has flown under akdapool and the various units of the party have already shown their indi-l lurid colours. The spirit of under-ing that was predominant three years mong the Swarajists and the No-rs has disappeared and they have to strain at the conjoint yoke. Some non-Brahmans who joined the onalist party have now, as the new tion draws near and as they have found r feet, openly gone against the inte-

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rests of the party. Thus, the future of the Municipality is absolutely dark. If the Nationalist party succeed again in joining hands together and if Mr. N. C. Kelkar consents to be the President for another three years, the coming chaos and confusion will be avoided. All interested people in the city have their minds much exercised over the future of the local Municipality.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

The Poona "Vaktrutt-twottajak" Sabha (Elocution Society) has been revived, and this year it is going to hold a competition. It has published the subjects for various classes of competitors, both male and female and also the conditions to be observed by them. The topics prescribed for examination are very interesting and instructive. These are some of them—1. Necessity of effecting a union of all political parties and a scheme for that purpose, 2. Should we obtain by our efforts what our household requires or should we turn recluse? 3 old household system, 4 place of military education in the scheme of education under Swarajya, 5 comparison of Shivaji and Gladstone. The competition promises to be very entertaining and it is expected that many students will participate in this race of rhetorics. It will commence on about the 10th of December.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN SOAPS.

December will also witness an exhibition of Indian soaps under the auspices of the Swadeshi Vastu Pracharak Mandali who, on the day of the Dusserah, recommended the adoption of the boycott of foreign soaps. The Secretary of the body requests all soap-manufacturers to send in their samples (address 27 Budhwar Peth, Poona) before the first of December. A prize is to be awarded to the soap of the best quality and cheapest price.

GEETA SOCIETY.

For the inculcation and spread of the doctrine of Geeta a society has been formed here through the efforts of Mr. Bhide Shastri and Mr. G. V. Ketkar. That Society, has, within a quarter of an year, succeeded in getting about Rs. 2,000, and it is also going to distribute prizes to those young students who can recite the prescribed portion of that sacred book.

LATE MR. NAIK.

In the sudden death of Mr. Naik Poona City has lost one of the old guards of the Poona bar. He was a pleader of a very long standing and even Lok. Tilak had an occasion to consult him in the course of his life-long law-contentions. The three Naik brothers, one a pleader, another a Deputy Collector and the third a Professor of Mathematics, have been very popular in Poona. To the deep regret of many, one prop of that family, renowned for quiet demeanour, gravity of temperament, and love of silent solid work, has crumbled.

MR. KELKAR'S RETURN.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar who was in Calcutta for the last week has returned to Poona. He will go to Bombay on the 20th and remain there for four or five days for the Unity meetings, and other gatherings that have been arranged to be held in that busy week.

(Continued from column 3).

But the Government of Bengal did not hesitate to submit even this "Arms Theft" case for trial before the law Court, and it ended in a conviction of the persons concerned. We need not go into the details of war-time troubles, which were to no small extent promoted by foreign emissaries. The Indian people helped the Government in every way possible. The Defence of India Act and its rules were framed for coping with troubles created by foreign emissaries and not at all as an executive weapon for the punishment of political offenders without a trial.

If the publication of the Rowlatt Report did not set the Hooghly on fire, we do not believe the facts alleged to be in the possession of Lord Lytton and his wise councillors will do so. Unless the public are taken into confidence, they would be quite justified in believing that the Governor is being led blindfold by some of his autocratic executive councillors and the police, now that the Legislative Council has adopted a policy of self-immolation. The Government has, however, made a very sinister use of Mr. C. R. Das's reckless assertion regarding the prevalence of anarchy in Bengal to his complete discomfiture when he vainly imagined that he could thus bluff the British Government to come to terms with him on the lines of the Irish Treaty of 1919. The Government here took advantage of his hoax to throw dust into the eyes of the Labour Government and the latter in their turn made as much use of it for electioneering purposes as their opponents did of the Zinovieff's letter. But, after all, political trickery does not pay in the long run. We would therefore suggests to the Government of Bengal and the Government of India to withdraw the Ordinance and put the persons arrested thereunder to their trial before the ordinary Courts of law under the ordinary law of the land which would enable them to cope more of effectively with the criminal activities of political offenders. Coercive and repressive laws only serve to promote general discontent in the country.

MORE DRASTIC THAN ROWLATT ACT.

We shall conclude by pointing out that the terms of the Ordinance are even more drastic than the Rowlatt Act—a very ill-fated legislation which after it was passed by the Indian Legislature, in 1919, by a nominated official majority, brought in a lot of troubles which is still fresh in our memory. It remained a dead letter ever since, till its funeral rites were mournfully performed by Sir William Vincent in the Legislative Assembly in 1922 with the full concurrence of Lord Reading who accepted the recommendations of the Repressive Laws Committee of the Indian Legislatures in this behalf. The present Ordinance is but a hideous ghost that has been conjured up out of the grave of the Rowlatt Act by the joint collaboration of Lord Reading and Lord Lytton and some of their uncanny councillors.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

A CRITICAL REVIEW.

MR. J. CHAUDHURI ON BUREAUCRACY'S TRICKERY

Mr. J. Chaudhuri publishes a lengthy review of the new Bengal Ordinance in the "Calcutta Weekly Notes," from which we call the following passages:—

We have very carefully considered the reasons advanced by the Governor of Bengal in Council for taking the powers conferred by the Ordinance by the Governor-General and we find them quite unconvincing. The reasons given by His Excellency the Governor-General are but a *resume* of those given by the Government of Bengal and so what we have to say about the latter will be equally applicable to the former. We are of opinion that the Government of Bengal have not been able to take the public as fully into their confidence as they would wish." We have no sympathy for anarchy or anarchical movements but we have no sympathy either for the Executive Government taking and conferring on the Police more drastic and arbitrary powers than the "Dora" by an Ordinance in times of peace and ousting the jurisdiction of the Courts of law in a more thorough-going manner. The "Dora" or the Defence of India Act and the Rules thereunder were passed at a time when the greatest of wars, known to history, was threatening the safety of India no less than that of the British Isles, when enemy's war vessels were cruising in Indian waters, bombarding her coasts, and foreign emissaries were trying to promote internal disorder and rising in India. It is ridiculous to say that the Bengal Government require similar or much more drastic power now to put down a few stray and straggling individuals who may entertain revolutionary or anarchical ideas and commit some reckless crimes.

CAN THE ORDINANCE PREVENT MURDER?

The Government of Bengal says that if it possessed powers now conferred by the Ordinance they could have prevented the murder. But the evidence in this case showed that the accused was seen several times in the neighbourhood of Park Street and the maidan at early hours of the morning when Bengali youths are seldom to be seen in that quarter. He must have had his revolver with him then, and if arrested on suspicion for which the Code of Criminal Procedure makes ample provision, this diabolical murder could have been prevented and the accused punished. Two lives might have been thus saved. This case is a serious reflection on the detective ability of the police, and now they, by way of an excuse, ask for arbitrary powers which will only further demoralise them. About the recent Alipur Gang case, everyone who has followed the proceedings knows how the Police bungled and even the judge who tried it recorded a note reflecting on their conduct. The veiled suggestion that the judges and the jury failed in their duty is a most unjustifiable charge. As regards the Sirajgunge resolution, it is well-known that the public and all sections of the press unanimously condemned it. Only one newspaper was at great pains to explain that the resolution could not be regarded as lending any support to any creed of murder or violence and that because its editor was indiscreet enough to lend it his indirect support in a different capacity. The Government says it has been able to trace the red leaflets to its publisher. Why then does it not prosecute him? As regards "Dhenki's" case and the subsequent murder of his co-accused it is still sub-judice and we express no opinion and the Government should not either. Thus the plea of the Government that extraordinary powers are required because the judges, the jury and witness or the members of the public cannot be relied on to bring anarchists or revolutionary criminals to justice utterly fails.

GOVERNMENT'S RELIABLE INFORMATION."

The Government say that they do not consider it expedient to take the public into confidence regarding the prevalence of revolutionary or anarchical movements in Bengal and assert that "they have had informations which have been tested and found reliable." The members of the public who, we have shown, are not in sympathy with such movements, are not prepared to accept such "ipse dixit" of the Government. Even in the pre-reform days the Government used to place sufficient evidence of such movements before the public and that by prosecution of persons concerned in such conspiracies or crimes before the Courts of justice. This is the only means by which the Government or the public can be satisfied about the truth or otherwise of the facts concerning them. The Government and the Police mostly get their information from spies and informers who as a rule are not very reliable class of people. It is therefore all the more necessary that their informations should be tested and corroborated by other witness in open court.

It is a fiction on the part of the Government to say that it was the orders of internment and deportation that were passed then or during the war that enabled them to cope wit the terrorist movement in Bengal. Soon after the annulment of the Partition the great war broke out and such an event was bound to promote violent activities of some stray and straggling revolutionaries who remained undetected. They continued committing some crimes for their own personal gain or for taking revenge but not in any organised form. The only incident of importance was the taking away of a large consignment of arms and ammunition on its way to Rodda and Co.

(Continued in column 4.)

LIQUIDATION SALE BY AUCTION

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WEDNESDAY
26th Nov. 1924

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Rambag near C. P. Tank (BOMBAY)

SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES.

PROPOSED LIGISLATION.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S SUGGESTIONS

The Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, have sent a letter to the Officiating Director Labour Office, embodying the Committee's views regarding the proposed Legislation for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes. The Committee in the course of their letter say:—

The League's Committee fully concur with the Government of India in its view that time is ripe for legislation providing for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. During the last few years the need for such legislation was several times felt. Though such legislation cannot be expected to remove the causes of friction between the employers and the employed, something can be done through legislation to cut short the periods of strikes and lock-outs which when protracted causes loss to employers and misery to workmen, and both the industries and the general public have to suffer more or less. The principle underlying such legislative measure should be acceptable to both capital and labour as well as to the general public. The machinery for investigating and settling trade disputes proposed to be set up under the draft bill should prove much useful in preventing much economic waste arising from long drawn-out strikes and lock-outs.

The League's Committee also supports the proposal to impose on the Boards the duty not merely of investigating a dispute but of endeavouring to bring about a settlement. That the bill does not provide for compulsory arbitration should also disarm criticism against the proposed measure. Labour is mostly unorganized and the financial stamina of the few labour organizations that exist is quite unequal to that of capital. It would not therefore be fair to leave labour to fight its battles without State intervention and efforts at conciliation by disinterested tribunals. The proposed intervention is of such a nature that it should not meet with opposition even from the capitalistic side. As the Boards are not only to investigate but also to bring about a reconciliation between the contending parties. The employers would also profit by this arrangement, in that they too might be saved a good deal of loss arising from prolonged strikes and lock-outs. The findings of such a tribunal will be very helpful in forming public opinion which is certainly not a negligible factor in the settlement of trade disputes. Mere investigation and conciliation is much more suited to the circumstances of this country than compulsory arbitration which may perhaps give rise to dissatisfaction and discontent on the part of this side on one occasion and of other on another occasion. Of course the success of the proposed measure will largely depend on the selection of the members of the panels form which the Boards are to be recruited.

The League's Committee accept the disputes in services whose continuous working is essential to the well-being of the community stand on a somewhat different footing from ordinary trade disputes and that the public who are vitally interested can reasonably demand State intervention. But the Committee feel that enactment of this part of the Bill (Section 16 and 17) is premature. In the first place the workers in India are generally illiterate and unorganized and consequently to demand that they should give a notice before going on strike is to make strikes impossible or to place them in a position to break the law very often. Secondly, such legislation must necessarily precede legislation enabling them to demand fixation of minimum wages and other fair conditions of service without being compelled to give a threat of a strike. If some special and heavy disabilities are to be imposed upon workers in Public Utility Services, it is equally necessary to adopt special safeguards to protect their interests. Under these circumstances the League's Committee disapprove of this portion of the Bill and recommend that Sections 16 and 17 be omited.

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.

Considering, however, Sections 16 and 17 as they are the League's Committee would suggest the desirability of laying down a clear definition of "Public Services"—"Public Utility Service" as defined in Section 2 (i) (e) seems to be somewhat different from that indicated in the Government of India's letter paragraph 7. In the former, "Public Utility Service" means any industry, business or undertaking which maintains or supplies power essential for the maintenance of any railway, tramway or inland steamer service; or the postal or telegraph service; or a supply of light or water to the Public; or any system of public conservancy or sanitation while from the latter it appears that "Public Utility Service" means not only the industry, business or undertaking which maintains or supplies power essential for the maintenance of any railway etc., but the transport service as a whole. The definition in the Bill is rather ambiguous, and the latter part of the 'Definition' seems to give power to the Government to declare any service as a public utility service and not only any of the services mentioned in the first part of the Definition. It should be worded in such a manner as would leave no room for doubt as to interpretation of the words "Public Utility Service".

Section 16 of the draft Bill makes no distinction between employees on monthly wages and employees on daily wages, in public utility services. The employees who are considered as employed on daily wages monthly i.e. those who do not enjoy any privileges of persons employed on monthly salaries and who are sacked without any notice and have no stability of employment should not be subjected to the condition of giving notice before going on strike. It is not fair to impose responsibilities without granting rights or privilegs. At present wage-earners especially those of the lowest grade in many concerns connected with public utility services suffer from double disavantages. They can be arbitrarily dismissed by their employers, but they cannot leave their employment without suffering pecuniary loss, as they are paid their wages monthly and each time wages for a week or a fortnight are withheld, which are forfeited if they leave without giving a month's notice. The names of such workmen are shown on the muster roll of daily wage earnests, simply for the purpose of depriving them of the privileges due to employees engaged on monthly wages. Some of these so called daily wage-earners are not even paid their wages for days of weekly rest and holidays for which the other employees are paid though the wages of the former are paid monthly.

"ABETMENT OF STRIKE"

The punishment for the abetment of the offence is very heavy considering the fact that this part of section 16 will mostly apply to the workers' side. Moreover implication of the word abetment in the case of a strike may be made wider than it is fair or necessary to do. Feeding the starving children and wives of strikers may be regarded as abetment as has happened in some cases in Canada. But sure it cannot be the object of the Government of India to penalise purely philanthrophic act as an abetment of a strike.

Section 17 of the draft bill provides that no employer shall enforce as against any of his workmen employed in any public utility service to which the provisions of Section 16 apply, any general reduction in wages or in rates paid for working overtime, until he has given to the workmen, in such a manner as may be prescribed, not less than one month's notice of his intention so to do. But this is not sufficient. Reduction in wages or in rates for working overtime do not occur so often as the other causes of grievance. Arbitrary dismissals, hours and other conditions of work, ill-treatment and tyrannies by supervisors, heavy fines, acts of injustice and favouritism, corrupt practices of petty officials, etc. lead also to strikes. The League's Committee would emphasise the necessity of attaching due importance to these grievances also, as they are sometimes so intolerable as to drive workmen to desperation. The employers of the superior officers very rarely care to investigate the grievances of their workmen and solely rely on the reports of their subordinates. Strikes alone open their eyes to the real state of things and hence strike is the only effective weapon that can be used for getting such grievances redressed. If the workmen are to be deprived of this weapon, provision must be made through legislation to prevent employers from giving cause for complaint on the grounds of the said grievances to their workmen. Otherwise the workmen would be unjustly penalised simply because they happen to be engaged in the Public Utility Service. Moreover, the League's Committe would draw the attention of the Government to the unorganised condition of workmen in most of the Public Utility Services. They are too illiterate, too backward to organise themselves into powerful unions and the lower their classes, the worse the treatment they receive. It is rarely that such men combine to strike unless the injustice is intolerable to the extreme. It would not be fair to leave them at the mercy of their superiors and eplovers when there are grievances other than those pertaining to wages or rates of overtime. Otherwise the employers would be free to give provocation, but the employees might not be free to strike. The League's Committee therefore, suggest that they should be deprived of their only weapon i.e. going on a lightning strike only when an adequte provision is made to render their conditions of employment satisfactory. In the draft Bill under consideration employers are prohibited from effecting reduction in wages or in rates of overtime work without giving a month's notice, but there is also the contingency of an employer not increasing wages in proportion to the high prices of the necessaries of life. An employer may refuse to increase wages though prices higher than before have continued for a long time and also he may not listen to mild representations made by the workmen for increasing wages. Also there is the possibility of there being an industry or concerne connected with the Public Utility Service in which the wages of the workmen may be already too low and the work men may reasonably demand an increase. In these circumstances the pronosed Act will be a serious handicap to the unorganised workmen who have no other means of getting their grievances redressed except though strike.

WANTED TRADE BOARDS.

The League's Committee, therefore, urge the advisibility of fixing minimum wages, hours and conditions of work etc., by establishing Trade Boards for the protection of unorganised workmen, before the proposed Act is enforced. The restriction of the worker's right to strike, so far as the Public Utility Services are concerned, can be justified only if provision is made to protect their right to living age, decent conditions of work etc., by other means.

The League's Committee also suggest that Section 17 be so amended that the employer should not only give a notice of one month regarding his intention of reducing wages or making any change in other conditions of service to the disadvantage of his employees, but the reduction on the change should not be made effective, if the workers oppose the reduction or change till the question is considerable and decided by the Board.

The League's Committe also suggest that instead of making the employees and the employers give a natice of a strike or a lock-out they should make the party which demands or proposes a change in the conditions of service, give a notice when the demand or the proposal does not meet with the approval of the other party.

In short the League's Committee request the Government to take into consideration the peculier circumstnces of labour in this country, and because of its backwardness, illiteracy and lack of organisation it should not be allowed to suffer at the hands of employers when it happens to be employed in a Public Utility Service. Responsibilities or obligations and rights or privileges should go together.

DECCAN CANALS IRRIGATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARAMATI, Nov. 18.

The first Conference of the irrigators on the Deccan Canals was held at Baramati on the 15th and 16th instant. Mr. B. S. Kamat, presided. Dr. Manu, Rao Bahadur P. C. Patel, Messrs. Kalbhor and Sapturishi M.L.C's. and local irrigation officers were present. The Chairman of the Reception Committee Raja Sambhusing welcomed delegates and guests in suitable terms and narrated briefly the grievances of the irrigators. The President in his interesting speech depicted the picture of the irrigators, summarised their grievances and difficulties and suggested remedies. In his opinion the treatment meted out by the Irrigation Department was at times far from satisfactory. Many important resolutions were passed. The Bund and Block systems were much criticised. The Conference passed a resolution that the Block system being chiefly responsible for the deterioration of the land should be discontinued on the Nira Canal and not be introduced on any of the canals in future. The present water-rate was in the opinion of the Conference rather prohibitive. It should therefore be reduced, and not increased in future without the sanction of the Legislative Council and without a careful inquiry into the economic conditions of the irrigators. The chief grievance of the irrigators was that they did not get water at regular intervals and according to the needs of the crops. The President suggested that there should be formed a Panchayat in each village and that the Irrigation Department should consult such a Panchayat about local difficulties and also when changes are to be introduced.

The Conference was a great success.

The next Conference will be held at Kopargaon.

KHILAFAT PROPAGANDIST GAGGED

(From a Correspondent.)

MERCARA, Nov. 20.

Munshi Abdur Rahman of Dharwar, a propagandist of the Khilafat Reception Committee, Belgaum, who arrived on the 17th instant via North and South Canara on a request by the local people agreed to deliver a lecture in Canarese on the "duties of man" on the 19th evening. At about 2 p.m. the First Class Magistrate sent for the Munshi and asked to state on oath that he would not speak on politics. The Munshi refused to give the undertaking. The Magistrate immediately issued orders under Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. The public of Mercara are greatly disappointed. A resolution of protest against the orders was unanimously passed. Another resolution expressing condolence for Bi Amman's death was passed and a message of condolence wired to the Ali Brothers.

A Yeotmal message of November 20th states:—The annual district excise sales which continued for four days have been completed to-day. This year's total exceeds that of last year by nearly sixty per cent. the total for the whole district being Rs. 9,48,775.—(A. P.)

LEPROSY IN THE EMPIRE.

ATTEMPT TOWARDS GETTING RID OF THE DISEASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

Mr. Frank Oldrieve, Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association said that the Association had been started in England under the patronage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales who became interested in needs of lepers during his visit to India with a view to ridding the Empire of this disease which was causing so much suffering and sorrow in all parts of the Empire. There were probably at least 500,000 people suffering from leprosy in India and in British possessions in Africa there were probably 80,000. Indeed the last cencus gave the number of 32,000 for Nigeria alone and it thought that this number ought probably to be trebled if the early cases are included. Practically all parts of the Empire in the hot regions were places where lepers lived and it was felt that the time had come when an united effort ought to be made to deal with the problem. Mr. Oldrieve feared that some of statements which had been received in India and a little misrepresented the position of the Association. It is not aimed by any one who knows anything at all about the matter that every case of leprosy can be freed of the disease, but the matter may be stated thus "that there is now evidence that in great many early cases new methods of treatment will lead to disappearance of all visible symptoms of the disease and apparently cure patients in almost every case. They bring about a great amelioration and enable him to take his place again in the working world although for a time it may be necessary for him to remain under observation". But it ought to be stressed even this statement reveals a practically new position in the work among lepers those who have charge of lepers for any time know that it was very rare a leper to get of all active signs of the disease until after ten or fifteen or more years of great suffering and misery leaving a victim too often a reformed and hopeless outcast. If only early cases can be treated there is every hope of their recovering. They will be saved years of suffering and they will not pass on the disease to others. There is every hope, therefore, of getting rid of leprosy in India and other parts of the Empire. Sufferers from leprosy will come for treatment of that diseases and any other from which they may be suffering and if most ineffective cases also beggar and pauper lepers can be placed in colonies and treated.

BURMA'S NEW HOME MEMBER.

G. C. B. A'S ANXIETY.

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

At a joint meeting of the executive of the G. C. B. A. (Council-entry section) and the Nationalist Party the following resolutions were passed:—"(1)) The Nationalist Party views with anxiety the appointment as Home Member of one who has in the past been persistently opposed to the legitimate national aspirations of the people. (2) The Nationalist Party resolves that the Party do oppose through the Council any general application of the principle stated in the judgment delivered by the present Home Member when a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Rangoon, that simple imprisonment had no terrors for one (Pongyi) who has dedicated himself to a life of seclusion and austerities. Such act on is indefensible in principle as it discriminates against Pongyis as a class.

KERALA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Nov. 20.

A meeting of the newly elected Kerala Provincial Committee held at Calicut on Tuesday last for the election of All-India Congress Committee members and office bearers had to be dissolved by the President on account of objections raised by some members as to the validity of the elections. A fresh general election has therefore become necessary for which arrangement will have to be made at the meeting of the existing committee which is to take place on Saturday the 6th December.

LAHORE LETTER.

DISCONTENT OVER INCREASE IN TAXES.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The Punjab Legislative Council is in session now-a-days. As our countrymen already know very little interest attaches to the doings of this body. The Government has always had a very easy time in the Punjab Council, because of the fact that there are several parties of M. L. C's. representing antagonistic interests such as the Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs, the Ruralites, the Urbanites, the Moderates, the Swarajists and the ultra-loyalists. One great hardship that the era of Reforms has brought on the Punjabees is the suddenness with which laws are being enacted, changed, repealed and modified. Another hardship is that the taxes imposed from time to time are becoming a veritable last straw on the camel's back. The rural population was groaning under the burden of an increase of Rs. 75 lakhs in abiana or water tax. Townsmen also joined with them in protesting against the sudden and unjustifiable increase. As a result of this the Government has reduced the tax by 25 lakhs, but proposes to lay the burden on the shoulders of the urban population by increasing the stamp duty on conveyances. The proposed amendment levies a duty three times that levied two years ago.

There is widespread discontent among the people over the every day increase in taxes; but the Government has ostensibly no fear of criticism or unpopularity because it can always depend on the so-called moral support of the majority of Councillors.

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCEMENT OF STAMP DUTY.

A representative meeting of the leading businessmen and bankers of Lahore has unanimously passed the following resolution of protest against the proposed enhancement of stamp duty.

"Resolved that having regard to the fact that the stamp duty on deeds of conveyance was only last year raised by 50 per cent. i.e. from 1 per cent. to 1½ per cent. and the further fact that in no other province is the duty so high as it is proposed to make it here, this meeting considers the proposed legislation by the Punjab Government as unjust and uncalled for. This meeting is of opinion that any further enhancement in the stamp duty, on the lines proposed, would act as an oppressive burden on the urban population, and by materially affecting their credit and their business retard the normal progress and industrial development of the Province."

RETURN OF MAULANA ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

After undergoing five years' imprisonment, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, the foremost Mahomedan leader of this Province has returned to the scene of his activities. The reception accorded to him at Lahore and other places had amply shown in what high esteem he is held by the Muslims and the Hindus alike. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan is a staunch supporter of the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity and is a Nationalist of strong and decided views. He was the first to start an Urdu Daily in the Punjab in 1912 a time when Italy and Turkey were at war with each other and Tripoli was the bone of contention between the two and a scene of warlike hostilities. The repeated sacrifices of the Moulana's Urdu Daily, the "Zamindar" have won a name for him as a man of firm convictions and dauntless courage. The Public and the Press have been anxious to a degree to know the views of Moulana Zafar Ali Khan on some of the burning topics of the day. In an interview granted to the "Muslim Outlook" the Moulana has stated that the interests of the Hindus and the Muslims are bound up together in this country and that Swarajya is an impossibility until there is unity between the two communities. In his opinion communal riots and quarrels are a temporary phase in our life. As regards the question of Shudhi he is a strong advocate of religious liberty and is prepared to give full latitude to every person to say whatever he pleases on religious matters and to propagate his views, provided that he does not transgress the rules of decency. He holds that as a matter of fact the Shudhi movement has injured the cause of Indian Nationalism rather than supporting it; but he is confident that the Sangathan movement will end soon.

COMING PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The next annual session of the Punjab Political Conference will be held at Lahore on the 5th, 6th and 7th December 1924.

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STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

Our City Congress Committee, which has invited the Conference is busy in making all kinds of arrangements for a successful session. Invitations have been sent to most of the prominent leaders of the country, and Mahatma Gandhi, Deshbandhu Das and Pundit Nehru are expected to come. The work of collecting funds and enrolling members for the Reception Committee and for Propaganda work is going apace. A distinguishing feature of this session will be a Conference of Political convicts who will most likely discuss what improvements should be made in Jail Administration which is almost rotten now-a-days.

FALSE CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 20.

Judgment was passed to-day in the case in which Alexander Allcock charged Mr. David with bigamy. In acquitting the accused the District Magistrate observed that the complainant had made his complaint without being in a position to prove it and that the whole circumstances showed that the complainant did so with the object of bringing pressure to bear on the accused and ordered the complainant to pay the accused Rs. 50 as compensation in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. The complainant was given a month's time to pay the fine on security being furnished.

C. P. KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The C. P. Provincial Khilafat Conference opened on 10th instant with a packed house. Maulana Shaukat Ali who came all the way from Delhi to preside on the occasion in spite of his great bereavement spoke feelingly upon the demise of one of the truest soldiers of Islam and India. He condemned the repressive policy of Government and the Hindu-Muslim factions and exhorted the audience to carry on the fight vigorously to the finish. Finally resolutions about the sad loss of Bi Amma and pealing for Hindu-Muslim Unity, offering heartfelt sympathy for Bengal were passed.

ALL-INDIA SPIRITUALISTIC CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 20.

The 3rd session of the All-India Spiritualistic Conference will hold its sitting at Belgaum in the Christmas week. The exact dates will be announced later. A well-attended meeting was held last evening in "Parikshaka" office and a Reception Committee formed. Mr. Rishi, organiser of the Indian Spiritualistic Society, was here specially for the purpose. He was elected Chairman and Mr. Kanvinde Vaman Ramchandra, editor of "Parikshaka," was elected Secretary.

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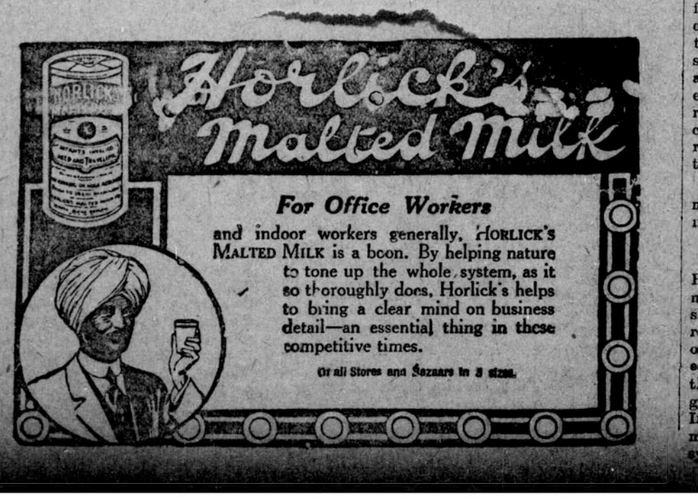
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AJMER CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MOVE TOWARDS PROMOTING GREATER EFFICIENCY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Nov. 20.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held last evening in the Trevor Town Hall under the presidentship of Pandit Pirbhudayal. It was attended by members of all shades of political opinion. Several speakers dwelt on the necessity of reorganising the local Congress Committee on a sound basis with a view to create a common working platform for the different groups and to promote greater efficiency and solidarity. A vote of full confidence was also passed unanimously in Pandit Gaurishanker Bhargona who was requested to revive his interest in the Congress. A heated and prolonged discussion took place with regard to the disorganised state of the Congress affairs in Ajmer for the last two years during which all Congress activities have been at a standstill. The general sense of the meeting was that it had no confidence in the present local workers. It was eventually passed that a committee of seven persons be appointed to bring about a better state of affairs and to restore harmony and union in the rank and file of Congress workers.

SANTILAL MURDER CASE.

BOTH ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Ambica Charan Khan and Abhoycharan Roy who were arrested in connection with the murder of Santilal Chakravarty, the accused discharged by the High Court in the Mirzapore Bomb Case have been acquitted by the Police Magistrate of Sealdah. The prosecution admitted that no evidence was forthcoming against the two youths.

NON-PAYMENT OF SECURITY MONEY.

EX-MANAGER SUES DIRECTORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

An ex-Manager of the Ferozepore branch of this local Mercantile Bank Limited has filed a case in the court of Mr. Abdul Rahim, First Class Magistrate against the Directors and the Managing Director of the Bank under Sections 405 and420 of Indian Penal Code for alleged refusal of payment of security money. The defendants have been summoned to appear in the court on the 24th instant.

INDIAN LADY MAGISTRATE.

MADRAS'S LEAD.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

The "Hindu" understands that Lady Sadasiva Iyer (wife of Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer) has been offered and has accepted the seat of Honorary Magistrate in the Children's Court which will be established under the New Children's Act.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BOARD MEETING.

REFERENCE TO MR. MONTAGU'S SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Nov. 19.

Yesterday (Tuesday) the Bandra Municipal Board met in the Municipal Council Hall to consider a large agenda.

Mr. Peter De Souza, a Senior Pleader of the Bandra Bar, after the minutes were read, moved:—

"That this house do adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. E. S. Montagu whose sudden and premature death had cast a great gloom over this country."

In supporting the motion Mr. DeSouza said that there was no need for him to refer to and expatiate on the great qualities of the departed statesman, as the press of this country, the local bodies and the leaders of public opinion had already expressed their heartfelt sense of gratitude for the great work Mr. Montagu had done for the Empire in general and for India in particular. The Reforms he inaugurated showed that he had a genuine sympathy for the aspirations of the people of this country and also the genuine desire to see that Indians should have that particular status in their own country which they had a right to expect. Mr. Montagu, concluded Mr. DeSouza, would be gratefully and reverently remembered by generations to come for the imperishable good with far reaching possibilities he had done for the teeming millions of India.

Mr. V. T. Joshi, having seconded the motion it was passed all members standing.

At a special meeting of the Hindu University Parliament (Benares), held under the presidentship of Prof. Sheshadri the following resolution was passed:—"This House places on record its sense of the deep loss sustained India in the sad and untimely death of the Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, a great English statesman and benefactor of India and resolves to communicate to the members of his family its profound sympathy in their bereavement".—(A. P.)

VAIKOM ASHTAMI FESTIVAL.

AUTHORITIES ANXIOUS TO AVOID FRICTION.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, Nov. 19.

The Ashtami Festival comes off on Wednesday at Vaikom and the authorities are anxious to avoid any friction between the Satyagrahis and the orthodox Caste-Hindu pilgrims. Volunteers are picketting four barricades as usual. It is understood that a party of caste Hindus waited upon the Maharani Regent during the week, and represented that Vaikom roads should not be thrown open to non-caste Hindus, as that would be violation of the established custom and usage.

CEYLON'S TRADE WITH GERMANY.

APPRECIABLE INCREASE.

(Associated Press.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 20.

How Ceylon's trade with Germany has recently increased may be seen from the returns published by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce for the first nine months of the present year. Compared with the figures for last year, exports of tea from Ceylon to Germany increased from approximately 93,000 pounds to approximately half a million pounds while rubber exports show an increase over last year's figures of about 23 per cent. Exports of desiocated cocoanuts increased from just over five million pounds to nearly nine million pounds, while exports of copra were nearly quarter of a million hundredweight compared with 34, 500 hundredweight. As many as six and a half million coconuts were exported from Ceylon to Germany during the period under review being more than ten times the amount shipped last year while shipments of plumbago, citronella oil and cardamoms also show an appreciable increase.

HARASSING S. G. P. C.

AN APPLICATION REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Nevison an application was made on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit brought by Kanailal Singh and other Sikhs against the Secretary of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee for an order that a receiver be appointed or the trust properties of Burra Sikh Sangat in Calcutta and of all the jewellery and other moveables belonging to the trust estate with liberty to the receiver to appoint Pujaris to perform the daily Puja and other religious rites of the Grantha Sahib of the Sikhs. This suit was for a decree that the order made in the case of Pran Singh and others against Damodardas Parman and another be set aside and the compromise then made be declared void; that the defendants be remanded from the trusteeship, that new trustees be appointed and that possession be delivered to the new trustees. In their written statement the defendants stated that the sole object of the plaintiffs was to maliciously harass the Committee and to make illegal gain for themselves out of the trust property.

His Lordship refused the application.

SIR HARRY LAUDER IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

Sir Harry Lauder made his debut in Karachi at the Palace Theatre last night, before a packed and enthusiastic audience where "The season of seven night" was commenced.

SKIN THAT ITCHES AND BURNS!

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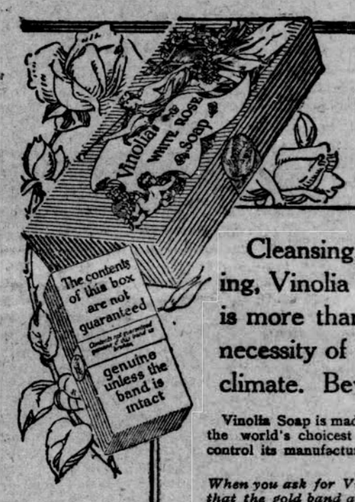

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NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI.)

BI-AMMAN.

It is difficult to think of Bi-Amman as dead. Who does not know the stately figure of Bi-Amman or her voice at public gatherings? Though old in years, she possessed the energy of youth. She travelled ceaselessly in the cause of the Khilafat and Swaraj. A staunch follower of Islam, she realised that the cause of Islam, in so far as it depended on human effort, depended upon the freedom of India. She realised with equal conviction that freedom of India was impossible without Hindu-Muslim unity and khaddar. She therefore ceaselessly preached unity which had become an article of faith with her. She had discarded all her foreign or mill-made clothing and taken to khaddar. Maulana Mahomed Ali tells me she had enjoined upon him that on her death she should have nothing but khaddar. Whenever I had the privilege of going to her bedside, her inquiry was about Swaraj and Unity. The inquiry was invariably followed by the prayer that God might grant wisdom to Hindus and Mussalmans to understand the necessity of unity and that He may in His mercy let her live to see Swaraj established. The best way in which we can treasure the memory of this brave and noble soul is to imitate her in her zeal for the common cause. Hinduism without unity and Swaraj is as much in peril as Islam. Would that Hindus and Mussalmans had the commonsense of Bi-Amman to appreciate this elementary fact. God grant her soul peace and the Ali Brothers strength to continue the mission bequeathed to them.

I must not omit to mention the impressive and solemn scene that I had the good fortune to witness on the night of Bi-Amman's death. Having heard that life was ebbing away in her, Sarojini Devi and I hurried to her bedside. She was surrounded by many members of the family. Dr. Ansari, the friend and physician of the family, was also in attendance. I heard no sobbing, though I noticed tears trickling down Maulana Mahomed Ali's cheeks. The Big Brother restrained himself with difficulty, though there was an unusual solemnity about his face. They were all chanting the name of Allah. One friend was reciting the last prayers. The "Comrade" Press was situated within earshot of Bi-Amman's bedroom. But the work was not interrupted for a single moment. Nor did the Maulana interrupt his own editorial duties. Indeed no essential public duty was suspended. Maulana Shaukat Ali would not dream of my postponing my visit to the Ramjas College. And like a good soldier he kept the appointment he had made with the Hindus of Muzaffarnagar although he had to proceed there almost immediately after Bi-Amman's death. All this was as it should have been. Birth and death are not two different states, but they are different aspects of the same state. There is as little reason to deplore the one as there is to be pleased over the other.

LATE "PARSI RUSTOMJEE."

A cable received from Durban from his son gives me the sad news of the death of Rustomjee Jiwanjee Ghorkhodoo. For me it is a personal loss. He was a valued client, dear friend and faithful co-worker. He was as true a Parsi as he was a true Indian. He was an equally true man. He was an orthodox Parsi, but his Zoroastrianism was as broad as humanity itself. He befriended all without distinction. He could act pleasingly towards officials, but he could be unbending when the occasion demanded it. His word was as good as his bond. He was brave as a lion. He was chary of making promises, but if he made them, he strove his best to keep them. After he declared himself a Satyagrahi, he never swerved even during the darkest hours of the movement, not even when the end seemed never to be coming. When he took the pledge, he was by no means a young man. Nor was he untrammelled by business preoccupations. But he never counted the cost. He suffered losses without a murmur. He gave almost beyond his means and yet never unthinkingly. His charities were most Catholic. He gave donations for mosques, madrassas, national schools. Many a young man owes his rise to "Parsi Rustomjee", as he was called throughout South Africa. Personally I owe much to him. I have many friends in South Africa. But I have not known a warmer one. He harboured me when I was lynched. His house was a place of refuge for me and mine. People wonder why I am partial to Parsis. I am not partial, but I am thankful that I can bear testimony to their admirable virtues. So long as the memory of Parsi Rustomjee persists with me, so long will that portion of humanity claim my respectful admiration. If we had many Rustomjees in our public life, we should not be long in reaching our cherished goal. May his soul rest in peace, and may God give wisdom and strength to his two sons to follow in the footsteps of their noble father!

SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICE.

The following extract from a letter recently received by me will cause pain to the reader as it has to be:—

"I am here in the very heart of the jungle villages where 90 per cent. of the Gonds are living. While touring I happened to come to a village named Silagota in Dangargarh Tehsil of the Khairagarh estate of Chattisgarh Division in the Central Provinces. On Sunday last there was a great gathering from the surrounding villages. Many of them had come from a distance perhaps of more than 15 miles. I inquired into the cause of the gathering and came to know that for the past two years they had been enjoying every Sunday as a Gandhi day. On that day they do not work at all. Some men or women in the congregation are supposed to be visited by your spirit and are said to be inspired. They tell fortunes and promise children to barren women. I know this news will pain you. Can you not send one of your workers to stop this practice? If this practice of worshipping you is not stopped now. I think the day is not far off when they will actually place an idol of you in a Mandir and commence worshipping you."

There is already enough superstition in our country. No effort should be spared to resist further addition in the shape of Gandhi worship. Personally I have a horror of all adoration. I believe in adoring virtue apart from the wearer. And that can be done only after the wearer's death. Form is nothing. It is perishable. Virtue persists and incarnates in one person or another. The poor Gonds know nothing of me or my mission. I know I have no power to give any person anything. The very idea of my spirit visiting and possessing any person is repugnant to me. The practice can only do harm and lead to fraud. I urge co-workers to put down the worship the correspondent describes. It is a sin to let simple folk such as the Gonds to be encouraged in the practice of superstition.

THE FORTHCOMING PUNJAB CONFERENCE.

Mr. Bharucha, who is fast becoming a specialist as khadi vendor, after a successful selling tour in the Punjab complained to me that the khadi sales were likely to be interrupted by the excitement and preparations for the Conference that is to take place early next month. I should have hoped otherwise. Preparations for conferences should always mean more demand for khadi. It should be specially so in the Punjab. When khadi had practically died out in other parts of India, the Punjab was still manufacturing and using khadi. And to-day the Punjab is finding it difficult to use the khadi it manufactures. Let me hope that I shall not have to witness the humiliating spectacle of the Conference pandal filled with men and women dressed in foreign or even mill-made cloth. The Punjabis should prove Mr. Bharucha's fears to be unjustified.

KOHAT REFUGEES.

I have seen references in the Press urging me immediately to go to Rawalpindi to meet the refugees from Kohat. I have also had messages to the same effect from them directly. I am extremely sorry that I am unable at the present moment to respond to the call. My health is not yet such as can bear the strain of continuous journey and I dare not postpone my visit to Bombay to attend the forthcoming Conference in connection with the Bengal repression I hope, however, immediately on my return from Bombay to proceed to Rawalpindi. Meanwhile I wish to give my assurance to the refugees that they have never been out of my mind. As soon after the fast as I was able to move about a little I made all the preparations to proceed to Kohat. Had I been permitted it would have been my first duty to go there in the company of some Hindu and Mussalman friends. I felt that I could then have rendered useful service and in company with the friends contributed my humble share towards reconciliation between the Hindus and Mussalmans of Kohat. But my visit to Kohat having been prohibited, I did not feel that a visit to Rawalpindi would serve any useful purpose. I know too that many friends were assisting the refugees and that Pandit Malaviyaji was giving special attention to them and even though in obedience to the call from the refugees, as already stated, I shall go to Rawalpindi, I realize that beyond giving comfort to the refugees I might be of little service. This much, however, I shall venture to urge upon the attention of the refugees that the Kohat question is an All-India question. Both the Hindus and Mussalmans of India are interested in a proper, honourable and correct solution and settlement and they should be well advised before accepting any settlement to secure the approval of the Hindu and Mussalman leaders. Indeed I will venture respectfully to tender the same advice to the Government. I am glad to observe that they have denied the correctness of the terms said to have been offered by them. The Government have declared themselves in favour of unity. It would be an earnest of good faith if they would take the public into confidence and secure public approval of any terms of settlement that they might propose for the acceptance of the two communities.

Calcutta Nov. 20.—The total imports of private merchandise in October 1924 amounted to Rs. 2,084 lakhs of rupees and total exports including re-exports to 2,983 lakhs of rupees. Net imports of private treasure during the month of October were 780 lakhs of rupees and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was 145 lakhs of rupees in favour of India.—A. P.

PROTECTION FOR PAPER.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

The Tariff Board consisting of Mr. Ginny, I.C.S., President, with Prof. Kale and Mr. Ginwala, members, sat in the Council Hall to-day for the examination of the witnesses. Mr. F. D. Pudumjee of the Deccan Paper Mill at Mundwa near Poona was the only witness examined. Their mill, he said, had started work about the end of 1887 but had ceased to manufacture since March last. Their average output of paper had been about 1,100 tons per annum but the ground was cut from under their feet by the wood pulp paper coming largely into Bombay together with other cheaper qualities with which they were unable to compete. They had been able to carry on only because the Bombay Government supported them with orders. If they had got 15 or 16 per cent. protection during the first three or four years they could have flourished.

Replying to Mr. Ginwalla, the witness admitted that Indian Mills had fallen behind owing to the less efficient machinery. They asked for duty on imported proper and bounty on pulp.

To Prof. Kale the witness said as Government's policy had hitherto been a free trade one they had hitherto never asked for protection. It was more advantageous to use Indian Labour then European owing to its cheapness. They preferred Poona to Bombay for the situation of their mill as labour was cheaper and they had purer water supply.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

WHAT LEE RECOMMENDATOINS MEAN

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, the non-official resolution recommending Government to extend the right conferred on the non-official members of the standing committee for jails of visiting all jails in which the political Akali or Khilafat prisoners were lodged was carried after a lengthy discussion. Several allegations made by the mover of the resolution of harsh treatment meted out to the political prisoners in jails were refuted by some non-official members who had themselves visited the jails in different parts of the province.

Sir John Maynard had to refute a serious allegation that a prisoner was done to death in Multan jail by pointing out that the prisoner had died of a particular disease. Sir John regretted that certain members swallowed rumours without question and without taking any pains to ascertain what was the result of the magisterial enquiries into the so-called harsh treatment of the prisoners. In accepting the resolution on behalf of the Government Sir John Maynard said it was essential that discipline must be maintained amongst the prisoners and that the non-official visitors must visit the jails in a judicial spirit and see that indiscipline did not increase.

At question time Mr. Craik informed the house that Government was not prepared to lay the correspondence on the table about the opinion submitted by it to the Government of India regarding the recommendations of the Lee Commission. The annual expenditure involved by the acceptance of all the recommendations of the Lee Commission was roughly estimated at something under rupees ten lakhs. When the final orders would be passed budget provision would be made for the sum involved.

Earlier in the afternoon the President read before the Council a communication received from Sir Montagu Butler in reply to a message of congratulation sent by the House on his appointment as the Governor of the Central Provinces. In his reply Sir Montagu said he was very much touched by the kind message sent by the Legislative Council on his appointment as the Governor of Central Provinces and he was grateful to the president for associating himself in congratulating him on this occasion.

GONDAL STATE.

MADRAS SYMPATHY FOR PRISONERS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Madras a resolution was passed strongly protesting against the action of the Gondal State in imprisoning a number of the leading men and patriots for criticising the administration and the conduct of local officials and expressing sympathy with the people of the state. The meeting also authorised the chairman to communicate the resolution to His Highness the Thakore Sahib of the Gondal State.

PATRONISING INDIAN MEDICINE.

NEW SCHOOL IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

The School of Indian Medicine which the Government propose to start in Madras is to be opened by His Excellency the Governor on Monday. Captain Srinivasa Murti will be the Principal and it is proposed to have four lecturers, one for Anatomy and Physiology, one for Ayurveda, one for Sidha and one for Unani. These lecturers will not be permanent servants of the Government but will only get an honorarium of Rs. 10 a month.

The third session of the All-India Vishnu Mahasabha will be held at Cawnpore on the 26th, 27th and 28th December. It is understood that Sri Swami Brahmanand has consented to preside.—A. P.

KSHATTRYA MAHASABHA.

MAHARAJAH ALWAR ON CASTE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

The Maharaja of Alwar presiding over the annual session of the Khattrya Mahasabha in Delhi dwelt upon the historical importance of this place and extended a welcome to several ruling princes and chiefs who had assembled there dwelling at length on the duty of the Kshttriyas, towards their brethren and the world at large. He said that it was often heard that without self-government no religion could thrive, but he emphasised that it was best to take advantage of what was possible under present circumstances. He expressed his surprise that in this country quarrels were going on among all castes though in reality there was nothing in religion such as high or low. Only deities were distributed and such arrangements could be found in all countries. He exhorted both Hindus and Mahomedans to be firm to their respective religions and at the same time to show toleration towards one another.

Speaking about Swaraj he said that it was the duty of every son of India to work for the freedom of the country. He was sure that India would get Swaraj one day and Swaraj should be such that all might share in it.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya delivered a lengthy speech appealing to the princes to see to the spread of education in their States. Among those present were the Maharajas of Kashmir, Bikaner, Patiala, Molati and Sitamur.

INVESTITURE OF NEW ARCH-BISHOP.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

A Cochin message says that the Syrian Church in Malabar and the Cochin Durbar combined to give a brilliant reception to His Excellency the Most Rev. A. K. M. Lepicier who arrived at Eranakulam on Saturday to invest the Most Rev. Augustine Kendathil with the pallium as the Archbishop of the newly constituted Syrian hierarchy in Malabar. The ceremony of investiture was very impressive and was attended besides the prelates by the High officials of the State. The Apostolic Delegate also received an address of welcome from the Archbishop, Bishops and priests of the Syrio-Malabar Church. Later there was a large garden party in His Excellency's honour at which members of all communities in the State including the Dewan and high officials of the Government were present.

GREASON ASSAULT CASE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

In the Greason assault case at the High Court session to-day two prosecution witnesses in reply to the jury said that when they went to identify the accused they were not aware that a reward of Rs. 5,000 had been offered.

After the prosecution case was closed, the accused were examined and stated that they had very little to add to what they had said in the lower courts. The only additional statement by the first accused U. Zagariya was that since his quarrel with the stall-keeper Mahomed Hussein before the incident he had not been to the stall while the other accused added they did not know the stall-keeper.

Pongyi U. Tiloka, a defence witness, was then examined. He stated he knew the accused. At the time of the roll call at 6-30 p.m. on 9th October he saw that all the accused were in and after that they did not leave the Kyaung. The Pongyis were not allowed to go out after the roll call without permission. After the roll call they said prayers which concluded with a sermon at 9 p.m. He saw all the Pongyi the whole time. With regard to the layman who is accused, the witness said that at the time of the roll call he saw him sleeping in his room and he was there all night.

Another Pongyi witness Set Kawida asserted that he could definitely say that all the accused were in from 6 to 9 p.m. on the 9th. They were sitting beneath his eyes while he was delivering the sermon. He also corroborated the statement made by the previous witness, with regard to the layman accused having been sleep in the evening of the 9th. Another Pongyi witness corroborated the previous witness.

The examination of two other witnesses closed the case for the defence. Arguments will take place to-morrow.

OFFENSIVE ORATORY.

"The Nation and Athenaeum" writes:—Lord Birkenhead has done his best to strike the basest note in the election, and he is a past-master in offensive oratory. Speaking of Mr. MacDonald, he said:—

"I charge him deliberately with this, that from the first moment of the war to the Armistice there was nothing which he could say to embarrass the cause of the British arms that he did not say—there was nothing that he could do to assist the German cause that he did not do. . . . He was the man who vied with Sir Roger Casement in disservice to Britain."

Such statements as this would have marked a man as unbalanced by warfever in the heat of the struggle; to make them now for electioneering purposes is a form of oratorical rowdyism more degrading to public life than any physical violence.

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OUR BERAR LETTER

NO ADDRESS TO SIR FRANK SLY?

SWARAJIST CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING.

YEOTMAL, Nov. 17.

The name of Sir Montagu Butler has been officially announced as the successor of Sir Frank Sly. The appointment of an I. C. S. in defiance of popular opinion on the subject is not likely to create any enthusiasm. The departing Governor, is understood to be holding a divisional durbar at Amraoti on 13th December; and Akola will have the honour of His Excellency's visit the same week. It transpires that a joint address on behalf of all the four District Councils was to have been presented to him; but the other day, I chanced to read a dismal wire from Yeotmal conveying the news that Yeotmal District Council was not prepared to participate in the proposed joint address! The Commissioner of Berar who is believed to be responsible for setting the ball in roll must have felt immensely annoyed at this action of the Yeotmal District Council. Let us wait and see how the show is stage-managed!

THE POPULARITY OF THE CHARKA!

Berar is almost unknown in superior congress circles, but the province has played an important part in shaping the policy of the Congress. The Province as a whole has been consistently opposing the programme of non-co-operation all along. There has not sprung up a single soul in this province who has uptil now felt a particle of enthusiasm for the Charka. One vernacular paper has in a fit of enthusiasm announced the establishment of a 'Berar Non-co-operation League,' whose chief objective is to be enlistment of workers willing to spin every month 2,000 yards of yarn; but the very existence of the League is denied by another paper! At any rate it is true that the organisers of the League have not been able yet to register more than four members, and from the conversation which I myself had with two of these, I am absolutely certain that none except perhaps one of these gentlemen has taken anything like a fancy for the Charka.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

Workers in Berar seem to have concentrated their attention on capturing all the local bodies. Under the new law, two village Panchayats in the Yeotmal District and one in the Buldana District have been formed during the last month or so, and the results of the elections at all these places have justified the expectations of the Swarajists. No candidate who had any the smallest leanings towards the Government has been returned; and men who were in the run for Honorary Magistrateship have suffered severe defeats.

BOARD ELECTIONS.

The triennial elections of the Local Boards and District Councils are to take place in February. Lists of voters show that not less than a hundred and fifty thousand men have been enfranchised under the new law. Considering the fact that during the last three years (all credit to the Indian Home Member, Sir M. V. Joshi-) the government has spread, so to say, a net of Honorary Magistrates in the Mofussil, and created local magnates, like the Peers created in Queen Anne's reign, it is certain that national workers will have to face an amount of opposition. But the average voter in Berar has been sufficiently imbued with democratid ideas to keep himself head and shoulder above any temptations of lucre or frowns of authority.

The Swarajya party has taken upon itself the task of contesting every possible seat on the local bodies, and an intensive propaganda has been undertaken with a view to educate the electors. A number of conferences are being held, and the services of all the prominent national workers in Berar have been requisitioned for the purpose. The Yeotmal District Conference is to be held at Pusad on 29th and 30th instant under the Presidentship of Doctor Munje.

THE CALCUTTA COMPROMISE.

The Provincial Congress Committee meeting has unanimously passed a resolution recording their emphatic dissent from the spinning franchise, and Mr. Aney, M.L.A. President of that body and also of the Swaraj Party is understood to have forwarded a very strong note to Messrs. Das, Nehru and Kelkar, stating his reasons for not adopting the spinning franchise.

THE LIBERALS IN BERAR.

The Liberals as a party do not exist in this province; many of them are either Rao Bahadurs or Honorary Magistrates! Only recently they held a conference of their own at Yeotmal, but beyond making an exhibition of title-hunters or picking holes in the work of the Swarajists and reviling their ways in terms used by His Excellency Sir Frank Sly during his last tour in the Province, they were able to achieve nothing. The Liberal Conference had both its bright as well as its dark sides; the bright side was made up by the presence of distinguished guests from outside the province and the dark side consisted in the spectacle of persons—Patel Patwaris and others—who were 'summoned' to attend the conference as delegates and visitors.

Public meetings have been held at important places in Berar denouncing the repressive policy of the Government in Bengal, but a noteworthy feature of these meetings is the studied absence from them of the Moderate "leaders"!

FACTORY OWNERS' SUPPORT TO MR. ANEY.

The Factory Owners' Association at Khamgaon has sent its felicitations to Mr. M. S. Aney warmly thanking him for having opposed the passage of the bill "for as well as the uniformity of views the better regulation of cotton ginning the matter held by the agriculturists and pressing factories" during the last se d the cotton dealers, it is but meet and sion of the Legislative Assembly. The vo oper that the Swaraj Party do make it ing on the Bill was not made a party party question next time. I trust Mr. vion by the Swarajists last time; but ney will move this suggestion before the sidering the magnitude of the que coutive of the Swaraj party.

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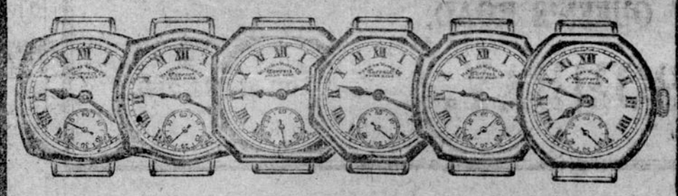
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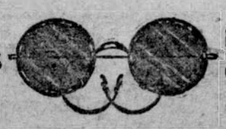
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